

JPRS 76402

10 September 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2291



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NEWS REPORTED FROM SOMALI-ETHIOPIAN CONFLICT

Ethiopian Soldiers Killed

LD221308 Voice of Western Somali and ABO Liberation Fronts (Clandestine) in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Bitter clashes took place on the 13th of this month between the Somali Abo Freedom fighters and troops of the Black Abyssinian colonialist forces. The fighting took place at (Gotara Goba) in Ginir in Bale region. During the fight the heroic Abo freedom fighters killed 11 enemy soldiers and wounded 8 others. The Somali Abo forces lost three heroes in the fighting.

Somali Front Reports Success

LD232246 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts (Clandestine) in Somali to Western Somali 0930 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The commandos of the Western Somali Liberation Front killed 33 Abyssinian Black colonialist soldiers when they confronted the enemy at (Guralei), between Godi and Imei on 20 August. The freedom-fighters also burned out one vehicle and captured a large quantity of ammunition. The freedom-fighters, who are fighting for the liberation of their homeland, had seven of their members wounded.

Sidamo Province Town Captured

LD250316 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts (Clandestine) in Somali to Western Somalia 0830 GMT 24 Aug 80 EA

[Text] Somali Abo freedom fighters recently captured Araro town, 30 km from (Wachiele) town in Sidamo Province. The gallant Somali Abo freedom fighters captured the town after launching a heavy attack and defeating the Black Abyssinian colonialist soldiers based there.

Somali Claim Military Successes

LD271322 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts (Clandestine)
in Somali to Western Somali 0930 GMT 27 Aug 80 EA

[Text] The heroic Somali Abo liberation fighters carried out an attack on troops of the Black Abyssinian colonialist forces stationed at Siro, in Sidamo region. During the clash, which took place on 22 August, the Somali Abo fighters killed 12 Abyssinian soldiers and set fire to and destroyed a ration-carrying vehicle and a vehicle used for rescuing troops.

On the 16th of this month there was another clash between Somali Abo forces and Black Abyssinian colonialist forces at (Sugedi), in the Negelle district of Sidamo region. The heroic Abo fighters killed 40 of the Black Abyssinian troops and wounded 30 others. The freedom fighters also captured 15 AK assault rifles.

The heroic Somali Abo fighters had 28 soldiers wounded in the fighting.

CSO: 4407

ADB TO ADMIT NON-AFRICAN STATE IN 1982

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] There are plans to admit non-African states as members of the African Development Bank in 1982, says the bank's deputy director and coordinator of projects and operations divisions, Mr Christopher Kahangi.

In an interview, he said the move was mainly aimed at getting funds to increase the bank's operations. "The decision to open up the bank's capital to non-regional members was approved by the board of governors in 1977."

Mr Kahangi is in the country to assess investment projects. The participation by non-African members will be subject to keeping the African character of the bank. "The bank should remain under African administration and continue to have its headquarters on the continent."

Since the bank was formed, membership has been restricted to independent African States only. There are now 50 members including Zimbabwe and the only participation by non-African States has been through partnerships with the African Development Fund.

It is expected that formalities will be completed by the end of 1981 and that the ADB's capital will be opened to non-regional members at the beginning of 1982.

The ADB group consists of the African Development Bank (ADB), the African Development Fund (ADF) and the Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF). The ADB came into being in 1964 as a result of the desire of independent States for an economic development institution suited to the continent's needs.

"The African governments decided at that time to create a regional organisation, with capital only from African States and responsive only to African direction," Mr Kahangi said.

The ADB made its first loan in April 1967. By the end of 1979, the bank had committed about \$840 million to 216 projects in member States.

21 Members

The ADF was established in 1973 and is administered by the bank. It allows for funds to come from non-African States and by the end of last year the fund had invested \$660 million in 1943 projects. There are 21 non-African States which are members of the fund.

Four years ago, in addition to participating in the bank and the funds, the Nigerian Government put \$62 million at the disposal of the bank to be administered as a trust fund.

"By the end of 1979, all the amount was committed and the Government of Nigeria has since announced its intentions to replenish the resources of the NTF by an equivalent amount for another three years," said Mr Kahangi.

The bank loans carry seven percent interest plus one percent statutory commission on undisbursed amounts. There is also a 0,75 percent service charge. Repayment periods are up to 20 years with a maximum of five years grace.

ADF loans are free with only 0,75 percent service charge and repayments over 50 years, including 10 years grace. The NTF serves as a "third window" with loan terms in between those of the ADB and ADF.

CSO: 4420

ZAIRE MP VISITS ZIMBABWE FOR TALKS ON APU MEMBERSHIP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] A Zairean Member of Parliament, who is also a member of the executive committee of the African Parliamentary Union, the Rev Kyemba Walumona, left Salisbury this week after talks with the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, on the possibility of Zimbabwe joining the union.

The MP drew here from Maputo where he had similar talks with Mozambican parliamentary officials. He also met President Banana during his short visit here.

Mr Walumona explained the union had representatives in 26 African countries and had its headquarters in the Ivory Coast, the home of the union's president, Mr Philip Yace.

"I discussed membership with Mr Mutasa and also the possibility of Zimbabwe sending delegates to the forthcoming executive meeting of the union in Lesotho next month," he said.

He said the Speaker agreed to send delegates and an observer to the meeting which would have as its theme the "reign of liberty and justice and the effectiveness of representative democracy."

The executive would also discuss parliamentary institutions "taking into account the fundamental African values," the MP said.

Mr Walumona said he was encouraged by the meetings he had with President Banana and Mr Mutasa. "I hope now the Zimbabwe Government will join our union as soon as possible as this would be beneficial to all African countries."

CSO: 4420

FRONTLINE STATES URGED TO 'RECONCILE SWAPO FACTIONS'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia United Nations Association has appealed to Frontline states to reconcile SWAPO factions.

The association also urged expelled SWAPO vice-president Misheck Muvongo not to go back to Namibia because he would be detained.

In a statement issued in Lusaka yesterday, secretary general of the association, Mr Sundie Mutambo expressed concern on events in the SWAPO rank and file which he said would slow the liberation struggle.

Mr Mutambo reminded Mr Muvongo of the many political prisoners languishing in jails without trial since 1964 despite the constant appeals by the United Nations.

Meanwhile, the Party and its Government are still considering the future of Mr Muvongo in Zambia, chairman of the Political and Constitutional Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga said yesterday.

Mr Kamanga was commenting on the position of Mr Muvongo now that Zambia had made it clear she would not support or recognise his breakaway group of Caprivi African National Union (CANU).

In an earlier comment on Mr Muvongo's efforts to seek political asylum in Zambia and the country's recognition of the CANU, Mr Kamanga said it was the policy of the Party and its Government to genuinely and unquestioningly support SWAPO under Mr Sam Nujoma's leadership.

"Therefore we are not going to entertain tribalist and divisionist elements in SWAPO," Mr Kamanga said.

Yesterday, Mr Kamanga said he could not say anything about Mr Muvongo's status in Zambia because he was not aware he had applied for political asylum.

He said if Mr Muvongo had applied for asylum this was the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Zambia's stand regarding

Mr Muvongo's position had not changed. Mr Muvongo and nine others were asked by SWAPO's first extraordinary meeting of the central committee held at Ndiantando, Kwanza Norte, in Angola, on July 17.

And it was learned yesterday in Lusaka that the controversial "posh house" occupied by Muvongo in fact belongs to a Zambian.

"It is the property of Anne Namukolo Lishomwa to whom Mr Muvongo is married," said her father, Mr Mubita Lishomwa.

SWAPO central committee member, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, claimed last Sunday that freedom fighters recently expelled from the party who included Mr Muvongo, had refused to vacate their offices and official homes.

He alleged that Mr Muvongo had declined to shift to Angola for military strategic reasons because "he is the only freedom fighter with a swimming pool and living in a posh house."

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TANZANIAN INTEREST IN ZIMBABWE CATTLE--The Tanzanian Government is interested in buying up to 1 000 dairy cows from Zimbabwe. A spokesman for the Tanzanian Embassy in Salisbury said a veterinary specialist, Dr C. Mwakitumbu, who represents an organisation owned by the Tanzanian Government, would arrive in Salisbury on Monday to select and buy the cows. A spokesman for the economics and marketing department of the Ministry of Agriculture was not prepared to comment on the number of cattle involved. "We have had inquiries for a certain number of cattle and a Tanzanian delegation is coming next week. That is all we know," the spokesman said. Dairy farmers have been asked to contact the Commercial Farmers' Union if they have any cows for sale. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

DOS SANTOS STRESSES NEED FOR ANNUAL DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jul 80 p 10

[Text] Luanda, 28 July--In a speech given Friday in Luanda at a meeting of the Council of Ministers and made public on Saturday, MPLA President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed the need to carry out annual economic and social developmental programs to overcome the country's lack of economic coordination.

The Angolan head of state, presiding over the meeting of the Council of Ministers, said that those programs will temporarily provide the government with a guide for action and an instrument for controlling the state's expenditures and income and should be drawn up based on the priority assigned to various projects undertaken by the ministries, state secretariats and provincial commissariats. In this respect, the president stated that agriculture, industry, oil, energy and construction "should continue to receive special attention" so as to eliminate "decisively and gradually serious inefficiencies existing in various sectors of our national life." To achieve that objective, President dos Santos advised the government to combat saboteurs, lack of discipline, negligence and the squandering of state funds, indicate the most rapid and economic path to that goal and mobilize all material means and human resources possible.

"Coffee, diamonds, iron, cement, quartz and gemstones," the head of state stressed, "are products which must show steady growth as they will continue to be the mainstay of the imports of foodstuffs and industrial goods, technological means and technical assistance our country needs." Meanwhile, President dos Santos advised the ministries of domestic and foreign trade, planning and industry to take measures to reduce the import of goods which can be produced within the country and gave his assurance that raw materials would be imported for industry's use.

With particular regard to agriculture, the Angolan president indicated the need for greater dynamism in the sector of forest resources, the marketing of agricultural products and trade between the city and rural area, since more than 70 percent of the country's inhabitants live outside the city. "The forest resources sector," the president asserted, "should concern itself with overcoming the shortage of wood and furnishings, which has

delayed construction work and contributed to increased speculation with regard to land suitable for reforestation, and this is due to poor administration by the price-fixing sector."

In this connection, President dos Santos emphasized that the black market is having disastrous effects, raising the country's cost of living and changing fellow citizens who yesterday were exploited into today's exploiters of the people. In this regard, he proposed that the production-wage-price relationship be reviewed and changes made according to the demands of the current situation. At the Council of Ministers meeting, the Angolan president also announced that an ad hoc committee will be appointed from that state organization to analyze the organizational structure of the state apparatus and present concrete proposals aimed at reducing the number of domestic controls of the economic sector currently existing in the ministries. In referring to the recent ministerial revamping, the head of state said that its aim is to make the government more efficient from a technical viewpoint. He then stated: "Effective coordination and unity of action at all levels are parameters which should guide our work."

8568

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

EUROPEAN SHIPYARD LOAN--Dr Arnaldo Franco, secretary of state for finance, has signed a contract with the European Investment Bank for a loan of about 189 million Cape Verdian escudos to be used to build a shipyard at the Porto Grande de Sao Vicente for the repair of large deep-sea fishing vessels and small trading ships. The loan, within the framework of the First Lome Convention, is payable in 25 years at 2 percent interest and will provide part of the funding for the infrastructures of the future Sao Vicente shipyard. The naval construction and repair complex should go into operation at the end of 1982. It will provide about 700 new jobs and will bring a net profit of about 189 million escudos, equivalent to about 80 percent of the nation's receipts from the export of goods and services in 1978. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Jun 80 p 3] 6362

CSO: 4401

'HERALD' BLAMES SOMALIA FOR SITUATION IN HORN

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Somalia Expansionism: Danger to Peace"]

[Text] Ethiopia had, on various occasions, drawn the attention of peace-loving forces to the continued danger posed to peace and security as a result of the Mogadisho regime's policy of territorial expansion and aggrandizement.

The ruling clique of Somalia keep on dreaming to revise boundaries on ethnic lines. The international community is aware of Somalia's cherished desire to annex territory belonging to neighbouring sovereign states, including Ethiopia.

This is enshrined in the national constitution of Somalia and marked in its flag. Indeed this futile claim continues to endanger peace in the Horn of Africa. Putting aside their international obligations and ignoring the fundamental principles of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, and the Non-aligned Movement, the authorities in Mogadisho keep on violating Ethiopia's national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The expansionist rulers of Somalia betrayed their obligations to the oppressed masses of that country for national and social liberation. By adhering to their misguided policies, Siad Barre and his henchmen have proved themselves true accomplices of the enemies of oppressed peoples--international imperialism and allied reactionary forces.

In the face of such reactionary challenges to Ethiopia's national honour and its victorious people's revolution, the broad people of Ethiopia remain ever resolute to deal more crushing blows to Mogadisho's expansionist schemes.

The working masses of this country are solidly rallied behind the revolutionary cause of building a just social order free from the exploitation of man by man. Hence, they will not succumb to the plots of aggressors and forces of domination and blackmail.

In the meantime, it must be stressed that Somalia's nonrecognition and open violation of basic international norms as laid down in the U.N. charter remain at the root of the existing tension in the Horn.

These principles, which Mogadisho continues to flout, provide, in part, for respect of national sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, noninterference in internal affairs and nonrecourse to the use of force in the settlement of international disputes.

Ethiopia had clearly spelled out in the past that Somalia must fulfill certain essential conditions if lasting peace and stability is to prevail in this region of the world. These essential conditions include an unconditional renunciation by Somalia of all claims to the territories of neighbouring countries, and declaring null and void all legal instruments asserting such claims. Secondly, Mogadisho must make open and solemn declaration that Somalia accepts all UN and OAU principles and decisions governing inter-state relations including the principle of noninterference in internal affairs, and thirdly, she must solemnly declare that it will at all times observe international agreements in the settlement of international disputes.

Ethiopia's just position enjoys the support of world progressive and peace-loving force. This country's adherence to the fundamental principles of the U.N. and OAU charters is well appreciated by the overwhelming majority of U.N. member states, which rightly view Somalia's expansionist designs as being fraught with dangerous consequences for peace and stability.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA

KARACHI PAPER NOTES POSSIBILITY OF COUP AGAINST MENGISTU

Karachi DAWN in English 17 Aug 80 p 5

[Article by Avon Priestley]

[Text] Six years after the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie, Ethiopia still finds itself deeply involved in war on three fronts. But now the country's leader, Colonel Mengistu, believes he will have to negotiate to end the war in Eritrea and with this objective he has been making up his quarrel with Sudan's President Nimeri. If Mengistu can achieve peace, Ethiopia could also begin to distance itself from the Russians and seek Western investment.

Nearly six years have passed since Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was overthrown and a Provisional Military Administrative Council set up under Lt-Col Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Since then the government has done all it can to improve the lot of its 30 million people by rebuilding the crippled economy, teaching people to read and write and in general ridding the country of the ghost of feudalism.

The second stage of the revolution is now underway. The aim is to create a socialist society and a commission has been elected to organise a workers' party. On the economic front the task has been entrusted to the Revolutionary Development and Central Planning Supreme Council known as the "Green Zemecha." Its emphasis is on agricultural development. A literacy campaign aims to make eight million Ethiopians literate by 1984.

EPLF Hold

All these goals seem feasible, but for the fact that Ethiopia is still relying heavily on Soviet and other outside help to contain the secessionists fighting for independence in Eritrea, the former Italian colony annexed by Ethiopia in 1962 with American and Israeli backing.

More than 100,000 Ethiopian troops, backed by Soviet advisers are needed to hold back the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) north-west of Asmara.

The EPLF controls the northern Eritrean town of Nakfa and in recent fighting pushed a large Ethiopian force south to the town of Afobit.

In another battle the EPLF forced the Ethiopians to retreat to the coastal town of Mersa Teklay where they had to be evacuated by Russian ships to the Ethiopian port of Massawa. Throughout 1979 the Eritrean guerrillas held the Ethiopians to a tense stalemate, costing the Ethiopians 20,000 casualties.

Another secessionist group, the Tigrean People's Liberation Front (TPLF), which is fighting for independence in the north-western province of Tigre, has also stepped up its own guerrilla war against Ethiopian forces.

TPLF spokesman Yemane Kidane told me his people have made increasingly successful ambushes on army convoys moving south to Addis Ababa from the town of Mekele.

The front claims to have killed hundreds of soldiers in recent months and to have captured sophisticated Russian guns, tanks and artillery as well as destroying or capturing many army vehicles. The Tigrean fighters claim 20 Ethiopian soldiers are deserting to them each month.

Both the EPLF and TPLF have a Marxist ideology while fighting a Marxist regime in Ethiopia. At one time Russia indirectly helped them, but now they are supported with money and arms from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Egypt.

New Offensive

So the Eritrean secessionists remain uneasily balanced in the struggle for influence in the Horn of Africa between Moscow and the West.

According to EPLF sources the Ethiopians plan yet another offensive in a bid to end the 18-year-old Eritrean dispute.

They claim a big consignment of sophisticated Soviet arms has arrived at the Ethiopian-held ports of Asmara and Massawa, including about 50 MI 24 attack helicopters similar to those used in Afghanistan, 120 helicopter transports capable of carrying up to 30 troops and 200 armoured vehicles. The EPLF also says another 200 Soviet military advisers have been seconded to the Ethiopians.

Some observers say that if the Eritrean guerrillas are forced to leave the northwestern highland region and fight a more conventional war in the desolate coastal regions they could be in serious trouble.

But EPLF morale is reported high. They are well organised and remain determined to fight against all odds for their freedom.

And while they continue to receive help through Port Sudan from the Arab states and while Ethiopia has to employ troops to deal with incursions by the Western Somali Liberation Forces (WSLF) on its south western Ogaden region, the Eritrean war could remain a serious handicap to the Ethiopian government militarily and economically for some time to come.

Industry has suffered badly. It is estimated that the war in Eritrea has damaged one-third of Ethiopia's industrial potential. The cost of military hardware is said to have resulted in a 3.8 billion Ethiopian Birr (about 8 million dollar) debt to the East in 1978.

Food shortages caused by the war have meant increased imports and a dependence on food aid from the international community. Most of Ethiopia's earnings from its main export, coffee have to be spent in the East to service interest on loans and to buy more military equipment.

Mengistu, unlike other military hardliners in the ruling Dergue, has come to terms with the fact that the war in Eritrea may have to be ended by negotiation.

That is why he has patched up differences with neighbouring Sudan and held what were called "fruitful and meaningful" talks about Eritrea with President Nimeri.

For some time Ethiopia has suspected the Sudan not only of providing moral support for the Eritreans but also of turning a blind eye to arms and money being channelled through Port Sudan on the Red Sea to the secessionists.

Following the talks the two governments have agreed that more stringent border controls should be enforced. Sudan is urging the Eritreans to sit down with the Ethiopians and hammer out a solution.

Sudan has its own reasons for wanting a solution. It has 1,000 miles of common border with Eritrea and Ethiopia and refugees fleeing the fighting have been pouring into Sudan.

There are now about 400,000 Eritrean refugees in Sudan and this is expensive. The Sudanese have had to spend large sums setting up specially controlled camps.

EPLF still has one camp, at Solomuna, just across the northern Eritrean border with Sudan under its control. The camp has its own Marxist revolutionary school and organised workforce.

Possibility of Coup

The humanitarian branch of the EPLF, the Eritrean Relief Association (ERA) has also set up an efficiently run clinic near Port Sudan. There war victims, with spinal and head injuries, are being nursed by a staff trained under Red Cross supervision.

The Ethiopians hope that if the secessionists are now denied help through Sudan they can force them to the table.

There are reports of a split in the Dergue between moderates close to Mengistu and hardliners who want closer ties with Moscow and continuance of the military adventure. Externally, it is felt that a peaceful settlement would not be in the Soviet interest, since the existence of a security threat justifies their presence in Ethiopia. If this threat is removed the Ethiopian government would be able to distance itself from the Russians and seek Western investment.

The possibility of a coup against Mengistu by hardliners with the help of Soviet troops cannot be ruled out.--GEMINI

CSO: 4420

RELOCATION OF PERSONS TO CONTINUE ON LARGE SCALE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The programme of relocating urban dwellers now in flood-prone areas will continue to be undertaken on a large scale.

This was disclosed here yesterday by Comrade Kassa Guebre, Minister of Urban Development and Housing and member of the COPWE Central Committee.

Comrade Kassa disclosed this in an interview with Radio Revolutionary Ethiopia and Ethiopian Television in the course of which he made further elaboration on the re-housing programme, particularly in Addis Ababa, and policy on the renovation and maintenance of dwelling units under the Ministry's Rental Housing Administration. He said major efforts have been undertaken to move residents of the capital frequently threatened by flood to new locations and also to enable urban dwellers build their own homes through long-term financial loans provided by the government. [as published]

Comrade Kassa said 400 residential units were built during the last year to help alleviate the serious problem of housing shortage in the capital in line with directives issued earlier by the revolutionary government. The major beneficiaries of this government initiated project are people in the low income bracket, Comrade Kassa Guebre pointed out.

The Minister of Urban Development and Housing noted that upwards of 9 million Birr was invested in the renovation of nationalized houses in Addis Ababa and the 14 administrative regions during the Ethiopian fiscal year just ended. He went on to give further elaboration on the recent announcement by the ministry regarding the inheritance and transfer of housing property.

CSO: 4420

RESETTLED PERSONS IN GINIR NOTE GOOD HARVEST

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--The 4,000 member production task force, which had left the drought stricken area of Wollo region and resettled in Ginir district, Bale administrative region, is currently busy in the collection of wheat harvest.

According to the public relations and information service of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission here, the wheat, peanut and other crops, which were cultivated on a total of 1,640 hectares of land will be collected within twenty days with the help of two harvest combines.

From the total land cultivated by the production task force over 150,000 quintals of grains are expected to be collected, it was learnt.

The swift agricultural development which has been accomplished in Ginir district by people who were drought victims four years ago will be a source of moral satisfaction for international donor organizations, states, welfare institutions and individuals who have extended material assistance to make this possible, the information service noted.

The activities of the production task force have been encouraging and in view of this it is envisaged to cultivate some 2,000 hectares of additional land, it was learnt.

At the Harrawa settlement site where one of the four Wollo production brigades is resettled, two water wells are already drilled and work on a third well is underway.

Moreover, the digging on eight water wells which have an average depth of fifteen metres is completed and three of them are fitted with hand pumps. As regards other social benefits, the Harrawa settlement site has a clinic, a school, a flour mill and a grain store house. The settlement has twenty tractors with full accessories and a garage with full facilities for maintenance purposes.

The press and public relations office of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) disclosed that out of 4,700 members of the production brigade of Wollo settled in Harrawa, RRC has afforded 1,500 settlers the opportunity of bringing 5,500 members of their families from Wollo and to live together.

In its urgent endeavour to resettle citizens exposed to natural disaster-prone areas in fertile, virgin lands and eventually make them a production brigade for the country, the RRC has resettled more than 20,000 heads of families in Harraghe, Bale, Kaffa, Wollega regions and in various other places. The Commission is fulfilling its commitment to create such productive citizens out of drought victims.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA

PRODUCTION EFFORT OF MEAT CORPORATION NOTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--The Ethiopian Meat Corporation, besides successfully accomplishing 97.06 percent of its set target for the Ethiopian calendar year of 1972, has made modest contribution to the nation's foreign exchange earnings, the Information and Public Relations Office of the Corporation disclosed here.

In addition to the various services rendered in the country, the Corporation has exported frozen mutton and beef, ground meat, boiled meat, beef sauce, ground bone and beef, and live cattle to different countries, the office added. According to the same source, of the set target of production estimated at 71,046,875 Birr during the year has been able to process products valued at 71,046,875 Birr during the year under review.

It was also learned that the Ethiopian Meat Corporation has meat processing plants situated in Addis Ababa, Asmara, Dire Dawa, Gondar, Mekale, Kombolcha (Wollo region) and Malgue Wondo (Sidamo region). The meat processing plant in Malgue Wondo, according to the Information and Public Relations Office of the Corporation, also has additional plants for the processing of jams and marmalades, orange juice, tomato paste, vegetable soup, green beans and fowles meadames. The meat processing factory in Gondar, in addition to its current products, would commence a trial production of tomato paste during the 1973 E.C. the office pointed out.

Speaking of problems encountered, the Information and Public Relations Office made mention of transportation problem--domestic transport and ocean freight--shortage of cattle, the escalating price of cattle and inadequacy of refrigerators as being the major ones. The problem of transportation, particularly as regards ocean freight, is the most pressing one since the Corporation's products are perishable commodities, it was noted. The Corporation envisages to alleviate the problem of refrigeration during the Ethiopian budget year of 1973. As for the shortage of cattle and their exorbitant prices, every effort should be made by concerned organizations and ministries, notably peasants' associations, state

farms and the Ministry of Agriculture, to work out modern livestock development schemes in addition to boosting the consciousness level of peasants so that they could bring their cattle to markets for sale.

The Ethiopian Meat Corporation plans to raise its export capacity from its present 7.7 million Birr to 18 million Birr in foreign exchange during 1973 E.C., it was further disclosed. Total value of production for next year is expected to go down to an estimated 57 million Birr as opposed to the present 71 million Birr in view of the emphasis to be laid on export. The Corporation also plans to set up a food laboratory that not only will do inspectional tasks but develop new products for local consumption and export, the office said.

As regards its diversified products, the Corporation is currently in a position to fully meet the local demand for orange juice and marmalade. It is also capable of meeting the demand for tomatoes provided that state farms regularly supply in bulk, the Information and Public Relations Office revealed.

CSO: 4420

ERITREAN LIBERATION FRONT SAYS USSR SUPPORTS PEACEFUL SOLUTION

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 29 Jun 80 p 6

[Interview with Eritrean leader 'Abdallah Sulayman by Azhar al-Khafaji in Kuwait; date not given]

[Text] The official in charge of foreign affairs of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF], Mr Abdallah Sulayman, disclosed a European initiative to raise the Eritrean problem before the UN. He mentioned that during a visit of an ELF delegation to Moscow in January, the USSR emphasized its support for a peaceful solution to the Eritrean problem.

Mr Sulayman indicated that heavy battles are currently taking place between the Eritrean revolutionary forces and the Ethiopian army, which is equipped with the most modern weapons.

Mr Sulayman said that his visit to Kuwait is part of continuing contacts between the Eritrean revolution and the government of Kuwait to explain developments of the situation in the interior and in the horn of Africa. He pointed out the significant and positive role played by Algeria in explaining the Eritrean case in the African continent. Here is the text of the interview.

[Question] What is the purpose of your visit to Kuwait?

[Answer] The visit is part of the existing contacts and consultations between the Eritrean revolution and the government of Kuwait, which has always taken a basic, firm position in support of our problem. In addition, Kuwait has exerted a noted effort, for which we are grateful, to raise the Eritrean problem in international circles, as it has at the Islamabad conference. There, the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, presented our problem in a clear and effective manner.

This is a strong indication of Kuwait's complete understanding of the dimensions of our just cause. The Eritrean people and the revolutionary forces are very grateful for this role.

Heavy Battles

[Question] The ELF had previously indicated, through its representative in Kuwait, that large Ethiopian forces were massing to begin a large-scale military operation against the ELF at the beginning of this month of June. What has happened so far in relation to this Ethiopian preparation? Are there any signs that this military campaign has begun?

[Answer] A large segment of the Ethiopian military campaign has actually started. Heavy battles have taken place in the (Hadabah) region. The most fierce of these is currently taking place in the (Kuhayin) region, which is 45 kms from (Mendifra) the capital of (Saray) province, and 85 kms from Asmara, the capital. These battles and Ethiopian military moves were preceded by other moves in the south of Eritrea, near the Port of Assab, where 21 major battles have taken place in the small bays and ports close to Assab. These are: Barassoli, Beilul, (U'adi), and Thio. Our forces were able to prevent the Ethiopian enemy from controlling some of the important accesses to the Red Sea. They also stopped the enemy's forces from controlling certain positions in the deep rural areas tens of kilometers away from the Eritrean coast.

These moves against certain central positions form a basic part of the overall military plan aimed at recapturing important locations in most of the Eritrean regions. When we previously mentioned that a large-scale Ethiopian military campaign was under way, we meant a large-scale campaign for which great military, human and economic resources have been mobilized. This does not mean that all was quiet prior to it. Battles are constantly going on in a number of Eritrean regions such as the western province, the northern coastal region, and the region between the plain of the western province and the hills of (Saray) province. The campaign we affirmed the Ethiopians were preparing for has actually begun.

Visit to Moscow

[Question] What does the USSR think of your problem, particularly after a delegation of the ELF, led by Ahmad Nasir, head of the revolutionary council, visited Moscow on 28 January at the invitation of the Soviets to discuss developments of the Eritrean situation?

[Answer] Regardless of the amount of pressure the USSR actually exerts on the existing Ethiopian regime, we determined, through our delegation's discussions with the Soviet officials, that the USSR supports a peaceful solution for the Eritrean problem. We can assert that the USSR's policy toward the Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict is that there is no way out of this conflict except through peaceful negotiations between the two sides.

Solution Not Ready

[Question] What, in the Soviets' opinion, are the parameters of this peaceful solution?

[Answer] We did not touch on the parameters of a peaceful solution, because the Soviets themselves said that they did not have a ready solution and that they believe that this matter is up to the Eritreans and Ethiopians. They think that just having the two sides sit at the negotiating table would be a good step toward achieving a peaceful solution.

[Question] What is the ELF revolution council's idea of a peaceful solution?

[Answer] When we say that we are not opposed to a peaceful settlement through direct and unconditional negotiations, it does not mean that we have waived the first and ultimate goal our people have been striving 30 years to accomplish, 20 of them in armed conflict.

We welcome a peaceful solution if it will realize the national, rightful hopes of the Eritrean people. We realize that the road to complete national independence is not easy, but at the same time, we trust our people's ability and readiness to sacrifice and give. This has been proven throughout these long years of struggle.

[Question] During its visit to Moscow, did the delegation raise the question of the Ethiopians' use of Soviet weapons to strike the Eritrean revolution?

[Answer] We certainly point this matter out in our discussions with the Soviet officials. We demanded that they carry out their responsibilities, which we believe they are capable of doing. Their answer was: "We do not necessarily agree that the weapons we are giving to Ethiopia should be used to militarily crush the Eritrean revolution."

No Secret Meeting with Ethiopians

[Question] How about holding secret negotiations with the Ethiopians?

[Answer] No one has proposed to us to hold secret negotiations with the Ethiopians, and we do not know if the Ethiopians prefer the secret method of negotiation. Anyway, we reject secret negotiations. I would like to mention that such negotiations were proposed in 1977 and 1978 by Arab and foreign parties. We positively rejected them as there was no reason for using the secret method of negotiation. We realized even then that it was a mean, political maneuver to gain time, make us responsible for a failure of the negotiations and isolate us. In addition, the object was to create discord among the Eritreans through existing or potential differences over such proposals.

The European Initiative

[Question] Does the ELF, through its political and informational activities abroad, sense international sympathy with the Eritrean cause at present?

[Answer] There is no doubt that such activities have their positive effects in explaining the goals of our just cause. I am pleased to point out that there is a European initiative and a readiness on the part of the European community to raise the Eritrean problem before the UN. The Swedish Government has assured the ELF that it is not alone in this position, and that there is a general feeling among European nations that they have at least a moral obligation with regard to the Eritrean tragedy. This tragedy was a direct result of the application of the UN federal resolution, which the Western European nations directly took part in drafting. We asked Sweden to wait until after we have made contacts and consultations with the Arab and other nations who support and sympathize with the Eritrean cause.

9455

CSO: 4402

BRIEFS

TRACTORS FROM SWEDEN--Addis Ababa (EH)--The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) yesterday received 47 Ford Tractors from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) in appreciation of its current resettlement programme. Of the total number of tractors, four are to be utilized in Sidamo administrative region and the remaining 43 in Bale. Accordingly, Comrade Teshome W/Semayat First Deputy Commissioner of RRC gave instructions for the deployment of the tractors to their respective regions of service as of yesterday. It was also learned that three of the tractors, which are double-differential, and the remaining 44, which are single differential, have been valued at a total of nearly 1.2 million Birr. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Aug 80 p 8]

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION ELECTIONS--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Elections of executive committee members for the women's associations throughout the 289 kebeles in the city was carried out Sunday with a sense of discipline. Members of women's associations in every kebele voted in secret ballots for their office-bearers according to schedule. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Aug 80 pp 1, 5]

GDR EDUCATION DONATION--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The government of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) donated educational equipment for the blind. The material, braille, slates and papers were handed over to Comrade Yilma Workneh, Head of the Formal Education Department in the Ministry of Education by Comrade Ruediger Weissbarth, Second Secretary in the GDR Embassy. Comrade Weissbarth said that the donation was in accordance with the bilateral agreement of the two comradely countries. Comrade Yilma expressed gratitude for the generous donation on behalf of the Ministry of Education. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Aug 80 p 6]

TREATY WITH GDR--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The treaty of friendship and cooperation between Socialist Ethiopia and the German Democratic Republic entered into force as of last Thursday, according to the GDR news agency, ADN. In a news dispatch from Berlin, the agency said the treaty became operational with the exchange of the instruments of ratification between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the Ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the GDR, Comrade Berhanu Jembere.

At Thursday's ceremony, Comrade Fisher and Ambassador Berhanu underlined the bilateral and international importance of the treaty. The two officials stressed that since the signing of the document, the two fraternal countries and governments have been closely cooperating in various areas of mutual endeavour in the spirit of internationalist solidarity and that such cooperation has opened up bright prospects. [Excerpts]
[Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Aug 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

EEC DONATES TUGBOAT; OTHER BOATS EXPECTED FROM NETHERLANDS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] The tugboat "Ilha de Caiar" arrived last week in Bissau, rounding out the donation from the EEC-FED [European Development Fund-European Economic Community] to Guinea-Bissau. The purpose of the donation, valued at about \$5 million, is to supply the ports of Bissau with the necessary port and river transport equipment to meet present needs.

The equipment, which also includes fork lifts, cranes, discharge pumps, winches, pallets, conveyor belts, tractors, carts and barges, is already in operation. The EEC-FED donation also covers maintenance and provision of the necessary replacement parts for the barges and the tugboat for the next 3 years, and the training of personnel, for which two Dutch engineers are in Bissau.

The Autonomous Board of Ports of Guinea-Bissau will be responsible for the "Ilha de Caiar." The tugboat was built in the Netherlands by Damen Shipyards. It has 1,640 horsepower and will be used to bring large ships to dock. Its commander was trained at the Naval School of Cape Verde, and two of the machinists trained at the plant which manufactures tugboat engines.

Also expected at the end of this year is a new ship similar to the "Cassaca," with a capacity of 200 tons of cargo and 70 passengers, as well as a ferry boat to move heavy machinery between Bissau and Enxude and a speedboat for the Caio pilot station, all financed by the Government of the Netherlands.

6362

CSO: 4401

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

SWEDISH HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT DONATION--The Guinea-Bissau-Swedish Freindship Association in Sweden, headquartered in Stockholm, has sent various hospital equipment to its counterpart in Guinea-Bissau. Totaling 500 tons, the donation includes 230 stainless steel beds, mattresses, freezers, laboratory material, an electrocardiograph and two physiotherapy units. The equipment arrived on the Swedish fishing vessel "Linda Bissau," and has already been delivered to the State Commission of Health and Social Welfare, which for the past 2 weeks has been seeing to its distribution and installation in the Bissau, Bafata and Cacheu hospitals. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Jul 80 p 8] 6362

REOPENING OF OLD AIRPORTS--The Department of Regional Development [DDR] has reactivated 10 small airports, in collaboration with regional officials and the General Directorate of Civil Aeronautics, the agency which authorized the reopening of the airports. The program, within the framework of integrated regional development, is planned to recover 23 airports in the interior. Formerly used by occupation troops for military purposes, the airports were abandoned at the end of the war. The DDR is receiving financial assistance from the Low Countries, which will fund 320 hours of flight time over 3 years and will help finance the rehabilitation of a five-passenger plane which belongs to a Guinea-Bissau firm. The airports already reopened are those of Farim, Cacheu, Cantchungo and Caio (north); Uno and Orango Grande (Bolama-Bijagos); Bedanda, Buba and Fulacunda (south); and Contuboel (east). Rehabilitation of the airports of Beli (east), Santo Domingos (Cacheu) and Caravela (Ilhas) is in the final stages. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Jun 80 p 8] 6362

EEC BARGE DONATION--Four 200-ton barges were delivered to our government at the beginning of this week in a ceremony at the Bissau pier. The ships will be used to transport agricultural products from the interior to the capital. The gift is within the framework of the EEC assistance program to provide Guinea-Bissau with port and river transport equipment. Representing Guinea-Bissau at the presentation ceremony were Comrades Manuel Santos, state commissioner of transport and tourism, Mario Ribeiro and Alcidiades Tolentino, high officials of the commission, and Abou-bakar Toure, general director of international economic relations. Attending

on behalf of the EEC was Sr Brau, who represents that body in Guinea-Bissau. The cargo vessels--the "Cofre," "Varela," "Pefine" and "Canafate"--are 28.5 meters long and 7.5 meters wide, and can travel at 6.5 knots. They have twin holds and radios, and carry the latest equipment. Also within the framework of EEC assistance in port and river transport material, a 1,640-horsepower tugboat should arrive in Bissau on 25 or 29 June. In March, the EEC sent the Government of Guinea-Bissau conveyor belts, fork-lifts, carts, cranes, tractors, pallets and discharge pumps. The equipment was acquired from Dutch and French companies and cost about 175 million pesos, or 830,000 European Accounting Units. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Jun 80 p 2] 6362

LIBYAN DONATION, ACTIVITIES--Dolls, balloons and T-shirts with slogans alluding to the International Day of the Child have been distributed to several kindergartens and schools in the capital by the Libyan Cultural Center, ANG [GUINEA-BISSAU NEWS AGENCY] has reported. According to the center's director, schools in the interior will also receive gifts, as part of a broad program of activities which the center is conducting in Guinea-Bissau. On 11 June, the 10th anniversary of the evacuation of the last American soldiers from the military bases maintained by the United States at various points on Libyan territory, the center organized showings of selected films in several neighborhoods in the capital and other locations in the country. The films depict the sacrifices of the Libyan people in the colonial period and during the monarchy following independence, and the radical changes that came about in that country with the popular revolution of 1 September 1969. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Jun 80 p 3] 6362

CSO: 4401

KENYA

BRIEFS

SOVIET AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--A minister of state in the office of the president, Mr Nicholas Biwott, today held discussions with the Russian ambassador to Kenya, Dr Boris Miroschnichenko, when the envoy called on the minister in his office. The minister and the ambassador discussed a number of issues of mutual interest between the two countries, such as irrigation, water development, hydroelectricity and cultural cooperation. Present during the discussions was the chairman of the Kerio Valley Development Authority, Mr Ngeny, who is also the managing director of Kenya Posts and Telecommunications. [Text] [LD012316 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Sep 80 EA]

CSO: 4420

COMMERCE MINISTRY REFUTES REPORTED RICE SHORTAGE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 4 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

American parboiled rice (pusawa) numbering 155,000 bags are expected to arrive in the country at planned intervals beginning today up to the end of September.

According to a Commerce Ministry release, 87,000 one hundred pound bags of US parboiled rice are due today, while another 28,000 bags are scheduled to arrive on Thursday this week. A further 120,000 bags of pusawa are expected next month in two shipments.

Refuting recent reports of rice shortage on the local market, the release said that such reports were "false and misleading." It said "there is sufficient quantity of good quality rice which is adequate to meet existing demands."

The Commerce Ministry noted that it was because of the commitment of the PRC to ensure the availability of rice for Liberian consumers that government set up a Rice Committee, chaired by the ministry, to study the rice situation in the country and find ways to keep the stable diet of Liberians in constant supply.

The release noted that the Rice Committee, which is responsible for all matters relating to rice in the country, would soon recommend to government a comprehensive rice policy intended to eliminate many of the problems associated with the importation of rice.

The Commerce Ministry however, lashed out at certain

agents, merchants and individuals whom it claimed continued to engage in "acts that are contrary to the goals pursuits of the revolution." It accused these people of withholding large consignments of rice in an attempt to create artificial shortage.

The ministry, nevertheless, noted that it was its intention to do everything possible to bring pressure to bear on persons found to be hoarding rice.

It appealed to the general public to cooperate in protecting the interests of consumers by reporting to the ministry any "unscrupulous or suspicious rice activity" carried out by any individual or company.

CSO: 4420

DOE CONTINUES FIVE COUNTY TOUR, WELCOMES FOREIGN INVESTORS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 Aug 80 pp 1, 8

[Text]

Head of State Samuel K. Doe, continuing his five-county tour, arrives in Grand Gedeh today amidst frenzied preparations by his townfolks.

Various traditional dances and hundreds of citizens from villages and towns continue to converge on the city, in preparation for the first two-day official visit here of the Head of State.

Students joined hundreds of other citizens in a clean up exercise to give a face-lift to the city.

The street leading to

the David Coleman Airfield and other principal streets have already been decorated with palm branches and the National and County flags.

Head of State Doe has already visited Harper, Maryland County as well as Greenville, Sinoe County.

While touring port facilities in Sinoe, yesterday, Head State Doe said that his Government welcomed investors from all parts of the world without any discrimination, and assured such investors of necessary incentives and protection.

SHIPPING COMPANIES COMPLAIN OF THEFT AT MONROVIA FREEPORT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 4 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

A number of shipping companies at the Monrovia Freeport have complained of rampant thefts of goods, notably rice, by certain unscrupulous persons much to the detriment of consumers.

A survey conducted by the Liberia News Agency (LINA) with various shipping companies revealed a catalogue of losses incurred by them which, in their opinion, affected the revenue intake of nation.

Citing some instances of thefts at the Freeport, a spokesman of one of the companies disclosed that long before clearance was obtained for the release of rice to selling agents, several bags of rice were miraculously on the market in town.

He specified as a vulnerable area of operation the distance between the pier and the warehouses where many bags of rice get missing regularly.

On the causes of these thefts, the spokesman said it had become extremely difficult to differentiate between proper National Ports Authority (NPA) security personnel and mere idlers at the piers.

Frequent harassment of these idlers at the port by the NPA security had been ineffective against the frequent bursting of bags of rice with the aid of sharp instruments like knives, adding that before consignments of rice could reach the warehouses, as many as seven to eight bags often vanish into thin air. This is done mostly under cover of darkness, the spokesman said.

The agents suggested that at this time of gearing up the economy, such unpatriotic practices should be checked with military precision.

Areas which need vigilant patrolling to curtail such thefts, another spokesman

indicated, include the coast guard base, the NPA garage and the kitchen of Henco Lines where most workers have their meals.

Yet another agent wondered why some security personnel harass inmates of cabins of ships at nights and take away valuable items.

The spokesman finally appealed to the NPA to mount stringent checks on all non-employees and stop them from entering the port.

Burglarising of several warehouses have been reported at the port within the past month especially after the April 12 coup, he added. - LINA.

CSO: 4420

ENTIRE LEBANESE COMMUNITY HAS BEEN 'UNFAIRLY BLAMED'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 4 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE QUESTION OF the Lebanese community in Africa is as old as their involvement in the affairs of the continent. Long before Africa started struggling for its freedom from its colonial bosses, the Lebanese had constituted themselves into a potent force in the management of the economies of African states.

GRADUALLY BUT EFFECTIVELY, these business-minded people have come to poise themselves in such a way that the fortunes of African trade have become inextricably tied up with the fortunes of Lebanese businesses.

LITTLE SURPRISING THEN that out of every ten business concerns in certain African countries, at least seven could be found to be under the proprietorship of Lebanese.

PERHAPS IT COULD be accurately stated that nowhere is this phenomenon so pronounced as in West Africa where many Lebanese have found a fertile haven where they could bring their business acumen into play away from the rambling guns of the warring factions that have rendered the once prosperous Lebanon unsafe for any sober business atmosphere.

BUT ALL HAS not been well with Lebanese in the countries where they have settled. Stories abound of Lebanese becoming the target of fierce attacks from the indigenes of African countries who see in the Lebanese everything that is parasitical and roguish.

THIS KIND OF situation was not so long ago painfully dramatised here in Liberia when, on April 14, 1979, angry demonstrators fighting a just cause, ended up looting many shops and stores belonging to Lebanese. The indiscriminate act affected Liberian businesses as well.

ALTHOUGH IT CAN be argued that the April 14 incident was definitely not directed against Lebanese businesses, it cannot be denied that they ended up being the greatest losers.

PERHAPS IT COULD not have been otherwise, given the fact that it was and is still the Lebanese community which have come to secure the commanding heights of trade in the country. But again, does the fact that a people have acquired such a formidable and controlling power over trade, a license that they should be the repository of the anger of another people?

THERE ARE SEVERAL angles from which an assessment of the Lebanese in West African countries could be made. However, there is one conspicuous line of thinking that cuts across all questions pertaining to Lebanese and their African hosts: the problem of social interaction, with special emphasis on racial attitude and nationalistic sentiment.

IT COULD BE observed that the Lebanese (and Indians also), either because of their wealth, their characteristic snobbishness, or their rather regrettable grip on African politicians, have unwisely inculcated an air of arrogance which has tended to influence their behavioural pattern toward their black hosts.

MANY A TIME there have been cases where Lebanese, in any case some of them, have discriminated against their black fellows, and some mothers and fathers among them have even disowned their daughters for having intimate affairs with Africans.

SIMILARY, LEBANESE HAVE come to incur the wrath of nationalistic indigence precisely because these businessmen have failed to re-invest their profits in their host countries, and have instead salted them back home. This is where the comparison between Lebanese and parasites has found justification.

BUT LOOKING FRANKLY at the other side of the case it can be observed that the entire Lebanese community have been unfairly blamed for some of the things that are happening. In spite of the fact that many Lebanese children have been born and bred in the host countries, they are still regarded as aliens. The door for them and other Lebanese who would like to naturalise remain firmly closed for historical and political reasons.

CSO: 4420

NEED FOR TOLERANCE AMONG CIVILIAN-MILITARY OFFICIALS NOTED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT HAS BEEN said in several quarters, national and international, that the uniqueness of the military regime now running the affairs of this country is embedded in the fact that it has an alliance with civilian officials.

IT IS KNOWN that immediately following the April 12 coup, the military leadership thought it necessary to invite a handful of civilians to form a Government.

IT WOULD BE a difficult task to start speculating as to the real motive behind such a move.

WHAT IS CLEAR, however, is the fact that at such a critical moment in our history, it was but extremely necessary to include in the new leadership civilians whose technical and managerial knowledge could help in steering the ship of state successfully.

TO MANY POLITICAL analysts, this development represents one of the most positive and wise decisions ever made by the PRC. While Master/Sergeant Samuel K. Doe would point to it as an indication that he and his men have no grand designs to stay in power more than will be necessary, the military cum civilian administration is also seen, especially by investors, that the Liberian experience is not bereft of that sanity which has always been absent in many military regimes in Africa.

BUT THE PEOPLE who stand to gain much from this "Union Government" are the Liberian people who must see in such a situation a mutuality of interest designed to project a united front in the furtherance of their welfare.

HOWEVER, IT MUST be borne in mind that setting up a transitional government such as this is one thing, and making it work is quite another thing. In other words, the wisdom which gave rise to this impressive political thinking should similarly be applied to sustain the end-product of such a move.

WE ARE AWARE of the difficulties that usually accompany such apparently united fronts in political systems, more so, where, as in our own case, two disparate groups (civilian and military) merge under one leadership. The road to national cohesion in this regard often becomes fraught with several hurdles.

THE MILITARY, ACCUSTOMED to having things done in a militaristic style with the "stand attention" or "fall out" instructions, has very little patience with civilians who would rather want to study and plan before implementing.

THE CIVILIANS, ON the other hand, do not always take kindly to the brisk and roughshod style of the military, dismissing such methods as only applicable at the parade grounds and unsuitable where the governing of civilians is concerned.

THUS, THERE IS always bound to be at least some semblance of dissention in the type of regime we now have. But several steps could be taken to forestall or at least minimise disagreements that do arise under such circumstances.

ONE VERY IMPORTANT such step is for the national leader to diffuse tensions and maintain an acceptable balance between his factions. In this regard, there is no doubt that Sergeant Doe is capable of such a leadership as ably demonstrated by his solutions of the minor dissensions that had arisen among his lieutenants.

ANOTHER STEP, PERHAPS the most important, is the need for mutual tolerance between the military and the civilian Government officials. We therefore appeal to both groups to resolve to always strive to submerge their differences in the greater interest of the people as we all prepare to enter the Second Republic in our nation's political history.

CSO: 4420

DOS SANTOS STRESSES CENSUS IMPORTANCE, EXPLAINS PROCEDURES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jul 80 p 3

[Speech by Deputy Marcelino dos Santos on importance of census in country's economic planning, given at the Sixth Popular Assembly Conference held in Maputo on 26 July]

[Excerpts] In his speech at the final work session of the Sixth Popular Assembly Conference which ended in the nation's capital last Saturday, Deputy Marcelino dos Santos, speaking on behalf of the Census Coordinating Council, made an appeal to his audience not only stressing the important role of the census in the country's economic planning but also calling attention to the care which must be exercised in taking the census to guarantee its success. Due to its importance as a document for study and evaluation with regard to this great undertaking, we are publishing herewith portions of the speech:

Ladies and Gentlemen of Mozambique:

We are going to take a general population census in our free and independent country.

This census is being taken during a special phase of our people's history. It is being taken in the first year of the decade of the 1980's, a decade of victory over underdevelopment.

This circumstance gives the general population census a very important political character.

Colonialism also took censuses in Mozambique. It took censuses in order to exploit our people and resources.

The census we are taking is in keeping with our people's struggle for their dignity and personality, for their economic independence against underdevelopment and for the realization of our happiness and well-being.

With the general population census, we shall know how many Mozambicans there are, who we are, how and where we live and what each of us does.

Through our correct and complete answers we shall contribute to an awareness of our reality.

This knowledge will make it possible to calculate scientifically how much corn, rice, peanuts, potatoes and the like we need to feed our people, how much clothing and footwear must be produced, how many schools and hospitals we must build, and how many teachers we must train.

In short, the census will supply the information needed to develop our economic and social planning, a condition essential to the construction of socialism.

Through the census, we shall have a better concept of the class composition of our society and the people's economic activity. We shall know how many workers, farmers, agricultural wage earners, cooperatives, intellectuals, government employees and management representatives there are in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

We shall then have a better idea of our strength, the strength of our workers and farmers, of the worker-farmer alliance.

The general population census of the People's Republic of Mozambique will begin on 1 August and will extend from Rovuma to Maputo.

All Mozambicans and foreigners living in Mozambique will be counted during the period 1 to 15 August.

For the census to be successful, we must all be organized around our neighborhood, circle and cell structures under the guidance of the leadership groups.

The general population census will be taken by 20,000 census takers and controllers.

The census takers and controllers are teachers, pupils, party workers and democratic organizations of the people and state apparatus who, working on a voluntary basis and demonstrating their spirit of zeal and sacrifice, will carry out the census.

In their daily performance, the census takers and controllers should give evidence of their application to the task and their dedication to the People's cause.

Specifically, they should keep any information obtained completely confidential, not disclosing any information about the families and persons contacted, thus abiding by the census law.

Each census taker and controller will have a proper identification card. As a part of the census activity, identification is required. We shall thus

be able to prevent any infiltration of an enemy in our midst. The census takers and controllers are our children and brothers; we should therefore treat them and support them as such.

Our history shows us that the enemy opposes and reacts against our action, our victories.

The current phase of the revolution is characterized by class struggle on the domestic and international levels.

The enemy will take action against the census. It will use rumor, superstition and provocation and may even resort to criminal action.

United and led by FRELIMO from Rovuma to Maputo, we consider the census a deciding task for victory over underdevelopment.

Let us make the general population census an aggressive class victory!

Let us all make sure we are counted!

Long live the general population census!

8568

CSO: 4401

RELIGIOUS REPRESENTATIVES PRAISE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION

Catholic Representative's Remarks

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] In addition to the deputies, various religious entities were guests at the plenary sessions and study groups of the Sixth People's Assembly session taking place in Maputo since last Monday.

During one of the intermissions of the study groups, reporters from our newspaper took the opportunity to interview Joaquim Mabuiangue, general vicar of the Maputo Archbishopric, who was taking part in the first working group.

Joaquim Mabuiangue, guest of the sixth session of the AP [People's Assembly], said: "I have had a positive impression from the very moment I made contact with this maximum organ of the state apparatus. I am confirming that the process now underway, in the state apparatus as well as in the party, is a dynamic process and this leads to the discovery and correction of errors and to the increase of what is positive. One thing that impresses me in this work is the presence of many guests from different walks of life and, if I am not mistaken, it is the first time that they have taken an active part in these discussions. For me this represents an enriching element for the People's Assembly itself. I also appreciate the openness, loyalty and frankness with which the participants speak, even if it has to do with touchy matters, because it is not by hiding errors that problems are solved."

We wanted to know what this session of the People's Assembly meant to him as a man, and he replied: "I have learned a lot and I only pray that the decisions made at this assembly do not become dead letters," added the general vicar of the Maputo Archbishopric.

Since the report on the Political and Organizational Offensive in the framework of the decade of victory over underdevelopment, its origin and its immediate and long-range objectives was exhaustively analyzed at the study sessions, we asked Joaquim Mabuiangue, the representative of the Catholic

Church, what will be the role of the church in Mozambique in this process of transformation recently launched by the maximum leader of the party and state.

"The church is made up of men who are engaged in building human society. The church has always been interested in social problems, although with some errors," he said.

Speaking about the manner in which the work of the sixth People's Assembly session is progressing, this religious leader stressed that the factors that impress any sensitive man are organization, discipline and the climate of good will that prevails among the participants.

Moslem Representatives' Remarks

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Abubakar Hagy Mussa Ismael, president of the Anuaril Islamic Mosque in Maputo and a guest at the sixth People's Assembly session, speaking to our reporters yesterday, characterized the working method of the study groups and the analysis of reports as truly democratic. This is the second time he has taken part in the sessions of this highest organ of state power. The fact of being able to participate in the debates of the present session "was a great opportunity because I learned the scope of the problems affecting all of us," he said.

"For me it is an honor and I am deeply grateful to the leadership of the party and state because I was able to experience moments during which I learned a great deal together with the representatives of the people, in spite of being a religious believer," continued the head of the Anuaril Islamic Mosque. "I greatly admire the very free, clear and objective manner in which the deputies discussed the problems of the people and made suggestions for their solution based on their daily experiences," said Abubakar Ismael.

Offensive Is a Very Powerful Weapon

After having taken part in all the sessions held by his group which worked hard for 5 days, Abubakar Hagy Mussa Ismael told our reporters that the Political and Organizational Offensive is a very powerful weapon for the destruction of all mediocrity which can still be felt in various sectors of activity.

This guest to the sixth People's Assembly session, further stressed that the offensive was launched at the necessary moment because, as he repeated several times in his speech, "there has been so much evil that it even compromised our government vis-a-vis the people. There are those who never believe that today all the things have been said and that the domestic enemies have been ousted one by one."

One of the points that impressed the president of the Anuari Islamic Mosque was the study and analysis of the report on the process of exchange of currency. As he himself said, it was on of the national events that allowed "me to see with my own eyes that finally the people of Mozambique are organized. When I was told that the people turned over all the old money they had, I was somewhat doubtful. But I was able to confirm this in my group, not only through the report, but also from the speeches of the deputies."

"We Want To Participate in the Reconstruction"

Adamo Mussa, lay member of the Anuaril Islamic Mosque, expressed his desire to see members of his congregation participate in national reconstruction.

Adamo Mussa told us that although he felt that his participation in the report study and analysis group was small, he felt that he learned much about our country's situation and that he did not know about many things discussed there. Thus, according to him: "I am in a school to learn to discuss and solve the problems of our people."

In conclusion the president of the Anuaril Islamic Mosque said that the experience gathered at the sixth People's Assembly session will reach the community for which he is responsible because they refer not to one group of people but to all Mozambican people.

11634

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

VACATIONING STUDENTS FROM CUBA--Maputo, 29 July (AIM)--Sixteen students, on study scholarships to Cuba, arrived here today. The students, all Mozambicans, are here for a vacation. Accompanied by four teachers, the student group was awarded the Socialist Competition prize for the school year 1979-1980. The 16 students and 4 teachers were chosen from the four secondary schools set aside for Mozambique by the Cuban government. Their passage to our country was also paid by the government leaders of that Latin American country. There are currently 2,400 Mozambican students in the Republic of Cuba as part of a cooperative agreement between Mozambique and that country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jul 80 p 2] 8568

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN--Prakash Ratilal, vice governor of Mozambique Bank (BM), signed a financial agreement in London this week in the amount of 57.5 million pounds sterling with the British Department of Guarantees and Credits for Development. Part of the credits will be used in the sugar sector, including the renovation and restoration of the firm, Sena Sugar Estates (SSE). In August 1978, the Mozambican government intervened in the operations of this British company because of practices harmful to our national economy and poor administration. The remainder of the funds covered by the agreement will be used to purchase raw materials, equipment and spare parts. Prakash Ratilal contacted various credit institutions in London and also in the French capital and those institutions indicated interest in increasing financial transactions with the Mozambique Bank. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jul 80 p 1] 8568

CLOTHING PLANT PARALYZED--The Soberana clothing factory in Maputo will stop work at the end of July because of lack of thread, buttons, interfacing, zippers and other raw materials. These articles were ordered months ago and although these import orders are part of the production program for the first 6 months of 1980, they have not been received. Shutdown of the Soberana factory means the supply of safari suits, blouses, overalls, pants, jackets and shirts from this factory to the national market will be interrupted. In addition to these problems, the paralyzation of this industrial unit, located in Maputo, is resulting in the beginning of early vacations for the factory workers contrary to the provisions of the plan, which set aside for rest the month of January 1981. Another problem raised by the interruption of normal work is the breakdown of production targets for the present year; recovery from this will be difficult, and will result in the deterioration of large quantities of textiles in warehouses. In addition, in the past few months, the indices of the factory were already discouraging and the work tempo was bringing about "lack of discipline and created conditions more suitable for gossip and conversation than for work," according to someone close to the factory. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jul 80 p 2] 11634

MUYONGO PULLOUT CALLED HARMFUL TO SWAPO

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 13 Aug 80 pp 21-22

[Text] Opponents of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) saw a chance of hitting at the organisation when a split in its ranks developed last week, following the expulsion of eight of the organisation's top officials. The recently-installed Namibian council of ministers immediately offered to accept the eight officials, including former SWAPO vice-president Mishake Muyongo, back in Namibia. Muyongo and his followers were "invited to return in peace to their fatherland and help with important internal developments," the council, recognised only by South Africa, offered in a statement. There was, however, no immediate response from Muyongo and his group.

On August 6 Muyongo announced that he was pulling out the minority Caprivi African National Union (CANU) from SWAPO alleging a serious tribal rift in which Caprivians were being threatened. But he immediately encountered problems with the Zambian authorities who banned any CANU activity on Zambian territory. The chairman of the political and legal committee of Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP), Mr Reuben Kamanga, described CANU as a non-starter, declaring that "the party and its government genuinely and unquestionably support SWAPO under the leadership of Sam Nujoma." CANU also ran into trouble with the director of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, Hage Geingob, who denied charges of tribalism in SWAPO, pointing out that Muyongo had been replaced by another Caprivian, Brendan Simbaya, who is being detained in Namibia.

South Africa and its proteges in Namibia would have been happy to make political capital from the split in the SWAPO ranks, which comes at a particularly important stage in the struggle for independence. They would like anything that would help them challenge the insistence of the UN that SWAPO is the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, thus denying legitimacy to other political groups that enjoy Pretoria's support and are willing to bide by its wishes. Some of these political groups are already increasing their demands to have South Africa expedite a unilateral transfer of power to Namibia without SWAPO's participation. On August 6 one of the groups, the Republican Party which is the white component of the

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which controls the national assembly and council of ministers in Namibia, adopted a resolution urging the South African administrator-general Gerrit Viljoen, to "remove all constitutional uncertainty by expediting the independence process." The resolution was approved by the DTA leader, who is also the chairman of the council of ministers, Dirk Mudge.

Observers say there are signs that South Africa is preparing the psychological climate in which Pretoria will send its official response to the revised UN plan that was submitted to South Africa in June. The new version offered some concessions to the South African demands on effective control of the ceasefire and on the way in which a demilitarised zone would be set up along the Namibian-Angolan frontier, across which the guerrillas slip for their raids into northern Namibia. But Pretoria noted that the revised plan failed to retract the UN resolution in favour of SWAPO and observers believe that South Africans will bring this up as a new reason to put off acceptance of the plan.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

WHITE EXODUS EXPECTED--Maputo--A white exodus from Namibia is inevitable after independence and plans must be made to cope with it. This is the view both of SWAPO and experts attending the planning workshop here for the U.N. Namibian nationhood programme, reports the LONDON GUARDIAN. The experts also no longer accept official U.N. policy on Walvis Bay and on the unique status of SWAPO. The nationhood programme is an attempt to study the problems that will face the country on independence and provide training for Namibians. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 80 p 2]

NATIONAL PARTY: WHITE HOMELAND--A crucial congress of the S.W.A.-National Party began yesterday with the party facing a decision on whether to continue along the apartheid road or bow to far-reaching constitutional changes. Two branches from Luderitz have called for a debate on the creation of a white trust area or "homeland" in the territory. The call for the debate illustrates a hardening of white attitudes in the territory in the face of internal constitutional developments affecting all races and leading towards independence. Another discussion point listed asks the party to define whether it is in favour of homelands for all ethnic groups or whether there should be open land ownership for all the territory's inhabitants. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES RESENTMENT ON WEAPON USE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Italian government has expressed "shock and disappointment" at Somalia's use of Italian-made weaponry in its latest war of aggression against Ethiopia.

Disclosing this here yesterday, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that Italy has asked Somalia to provide "prompt and adequate explanation as to how and why the weapons in question captured or destroyed during Mogadisho's most recent invasion were employed to advance that country's expansionist policies at the expense of its neighbours--particularly Ethiopia."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Socialist Ethiopia had earlier requested the Italian government through the latter's embassy here to provide clarifications with regard to the Italian-made arms and ammunition used against Ethiopia during Somalia's war of aggression lasting from May 27 to July 17, 1980.

While affirming that the Italian government had, both during the trusteeship period as well as in later years supplied arms to Somalia on the basis of agreements concluded between the two governments, the Italian government emphasized that this was on the condition that the arms should be used for purely internal and defensive purposes and not to advance Somalia's policy of expansion and aggression against its neighbours.

The spokesman noted that in its response to Ethiopia's request for clarification, the Italian government has stated that it was totally unaware of the use of Italian-supplied defensive weapons by Somalia's army of aggression, that it viewed the matter with grave concern, and accordingly demanded the government of Somalia to provide "prompt and adequate explanation."

The Italian government has also reassured the Ethiopian government that Italy will continue to support the unity and territorial integrity of Ethiopia and that any interference in the internal affairs of this country would go counter to Italian foreign policy, the spokesman concluded.

OPPONENTS REPORTED CRITICIZING OBOTE OVER OKOYA CASE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 15 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] The election campaign in Uganda seems to have given opponents of former President Milton Obote a chance to take him to task over his government's policies which they never had when he was in power. And they are not only stopping at the things that happened or did not happen during his rule. He is also being shouldered with the responsibility of some of the excesses of Idi Amin because as it is put, he was Obote's creation. During the past few days, there has been a running verbal war between Obote and his Uganda People's Congress (UPC) and the Democratic (DP) led by Mr Paul Ssemogerere over who should be blamed for the killings of thousands of men in northern Uganda by Amin's murderous troops. Obote had fired the first shots when he told Acholi widows that DP leaders were responsible for their husband's deaths because they persuaded them to come out of their hiding places in the bush soon after Amin came to power. DP leaders took him up on the issue.

To embarrass Obote the more DP leaders specifically brought up the case of a former deputy to Amin, Brig. Okoya, who was killed in January 1970 together with his wife. The case never got solved, although there were widespread suspicions that Amin might have been behind the killings. "Now that Obote is back in Uganda," said DP vice-president, Otwoma Okenyi, who himself comes from Acholi, "the people of Acholi are demanding that he goes on the inquiry of the murder, so that the circumstances which led to his murder may be established once and for all. "Okenyi charged that Obote fears to go to Acholi because the people are still bitter about the death of Okoya and others killed during Amin's regime.

The DP is trying to whittle down support for Obote in Acholi, which traditionally used to be his stronghold, together with Lang'o. Already Obote has been hit by defection of leading Acholis. Besides Akenyi, they include planning minister, Anthony Ocaya, deputy minister, Ambrose Okulla, and Dr Aliker, who broke with Obote many years ago but was once his close ally. The strategy is to weaken Obote in those areas where he used to command most support. In such areas as Buganda where support for Obote is limited, the DP is directing its attacks against the Conservative Party led by Abu Mayan ja-Kangi who is being depicted as an opportunist.

The excited atmosphere provided by the campaigning has been reinforced by reports of plans of a violent bid for power by Kenyan-based elements. On Wednesday, THE UGANDA TIMES reported that Ugandans were being trained in a camp in Bungoma so that they can seize the government in Kampala by force. The paper said that Ugandan police had intercepted a lorry carrying arms into Uganda in readiness for the attack. It also identified former minister for community development, Dan Nabudere, as one of the organisers, saying that he had made a secret trip to Uganda apparently to prepare ground for the move. The report is likely to heighten the tense situation that has gripped Uganda since the fall of the first post-Amin government headed by Prof. Yusuf Lule and added on by the seizure of power from President Godfrey Binaisa by the military commission in May.

CSO: 4420

OBOTE ADDRESSES SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, SOLDIERS

LD232125 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The president of Ugandan People's Congress [UPC] and former president of Uganda, Dr Obote, has said he is for the liberated Uganda where the Lugbara, Kakwa and Madi are his brothers and sisters.

He told students and youth at (Mbara) secondary school that he and his party condemn revenge. Dr Obote said he had no responsibility for the behavior of the Ugandan national liberation army soldiers, but he said he would put this matter to the soldiers as vigorously as he can.

The president of the UPC said the youth of Uganda are facing enormous problems today, because he is presently a private citizen and holds no government office. He said he was very much concerned about the future of the youth. Dr Obote assured the students that stagnation and total collapse in several departments in schools will be put to an end when his party in power adopts modern policies and approach to the problems. He denounced black marketeering as the scourge of our nation which has made schools concentration centers for criminals.

Addressing a public rally in Arua town, Dr Obote appealed to Ugandan soldiers and officers in Arua District to realize that the people of West Nile are Ugandan citizens and are entitled to equal protection, like other Ugandans. Commenting on reports that people in the district were recently harassed and molested, the UPC leader told the soldiers that Lugbara, Kakwa and Madi are not their enemies. As soldiers, he said, you must protect the lives and property of the people as you protect those of your own families.

About the former soldiers who are still in prison, the UPC president said he was going to put the case very vigorously to the military commission, so that their cases are solved and those found innocent can be released from prison. But he said it would be his top priority to release them when he comes to power.

CSO: 4420

UGANDA

BRIEFS

MOSLEMS WARNED AGAINST FACTIONALISM--The chairman of the military commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has expressed disappointment over recent developments in Islam in Uganda, which, he said, were aimed at dividing and creating hatred among Moslems. In a message delivered to the Chief Qadi, Shaykh Kassim Mulumba, and senior shaykhs in the Uganda Moslem Supreme Council Headquarters in Kampala by the special adviser to the military commission on diplomatic affairs, (Shaykh Senyonga), Mr Muwanga warned that the government will not sit idle if the situation deteriorates. (Shaykh Senyonga) warned against the revival of old conflicts and said (?politics) should be practiced separately from Islam. Those politicians who are failing in their political careers, he said, should leave the church alone. He said Moslems are free to join any of the political parties as Moslems but not as religious leaders, and should not, therefore, bring politics to the Uganda Moslem Supreme Council. [passage indistinct] [Text] [LD021724 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Sep 80 EA]

CSO: 4420

SPREADING LAWLESSNESS TERMED FRIGHTENING

Nairobi D. I. NATION in English 19 Aug 80 p 16

[Article by Lyn Owen]

[Text]

THE wave of lawlessness in Uganda has spread westwards, raising fears for a renewed Zaire bloodbath.

Sixty villagers were found massacred recently near Ishasha, on the north-east Zaire border with Uganda. Starving remnants of Idi Amin's army are thought to be responsible.

Coffee truck drivers have been frequently ambushed and killed, their cargoes stolen, and their lorries stripped for spares.

In the game park of Virunga, of which Ishasha forms a part, one man a day was being killed earlier this year fending off ivory poachers.

Renegade elements of Zaire's army, the Congolese People's Revolutionary Party and the police themselves also periodically mount pillaging expeditions.

Political motives are superficially evident in their activities but the main reason is a breakdown in organisation which has prevented proper pay and food distribution.

Much of the beautiful and fertile region has become a waste-land of abandoned plantations, with the inhabitants surviving by subsistence farming or banditry.

"Legal" forces operating for "just" causes — the type of troops the UN has hoped might guard its aid convoys in Uganda — are often as much of a danger as "illicit" banditry.

Oxfam representative Gaby Taylor, who was ambushed by renegade Zaire troops, describes finding her route blocked by three submachine guns. Screaming and scruffy soldiery "red-eyed drunk and mad", descended upon the group to grab any food they might have.

In Zaire, some senior officers of the army and the security police, in collaboration with senior officials in the government, have been associated with raids on the people they are supposed to guard.

The US earlier this year indignantly denounced to a Congressional committee the disappearance of 10 per cent of the aid rice sent to Zaire, sold by government officials on the Kinshasa black market.

At least part of this operation was achieved by the derailing of a train at Bhuji-mai by "bandits", who, according to an eyewitness, were Zairean soldiers seemingly operating under orders.

According to evidence to the Congressional committee, the

officials in question made \$1,500,000 on rice which should have fed 9,000 people for a year. The US remains uncertain of the destination of the remaining 90 per cent of the aid.

The rewards of banditry on this scale are more than enough to keep in supply, by black market purchase, the arms required for its continuance.

In Kivu alone, where Amin's men have been operating, the pickings for warlords include gold, ivory, coffee and cannabis. Elsewhere in Zaire, they include cobalt, diamonds, copper and uranium.

There is evidence in Kinshasa of efforts to muster the uncontrolled elements of Zaire into a concerted revolutionary attempt. In Kivu Province, this appeared to be backed by Cubans based in Burundi.

If a major conflagration breaks out, the results are likely to be horrendous. In Kivu alone, the most likely trigger-point, eight different "armies" stand ready to join the fray.

They will be fighting over three-quarters of the world's cobalt and one of the world's diminishing supplies of uranium. The prospect for Zaire's 25 million people is frightening.

—London Observer Service

ZAIRE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SETS UP COMMISSION, NOTES VIOLENCE

AB240840 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1005 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Executive Council, at its weekly meeting held on Friday under the chairmanship of the first state commissioner, Citizen Bo-Boliko Lokonga, approved the establishment, within the Department of National Economy, Industry and Commerce, of a national commission for multilateral economic negotiations. The commission's duty will be to draw up recommendations for the council on Zaire's position in multilateral negotiations.

The setting up of this commission, which follows recommendations made at the Ministerial Conference of African Trade Ministers meeting under the auspices of the ECA [Economic Commission for Africa] and of the OAU in Addis Ababa in March, will include departments of the Executive Council and public and other institutions whose competence have something to do with the national economy.

The council also expressed indignation over certain acts of violence observed in the last few days in certain areas of the capital, acts which cast discredit upon the behavior of certain inhabitants. The council charged the state commissioner for territorial administration to take the necessary rigorous measures, in cooperation with the mayor's office, to ensure that Kinshasa retains its reputation as the capital of smiles, hospitality and tolerance.

CSO: 4400

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE WITH JAPAN--Kinshasa, 25 Aug (AZAP)--Commercial exchanges between Zaire and Japan showed a clear improvement in favor of Zaire during the first half of this year. During this period, Zairian commercial proceeds from Japan amounted to \$79.8 million, as against \$59.5 million for the same period last year. Japan's commercial proceeds were \$16.3 million only, as against \$11.2 million for the first 6 months of last year. [AB262059 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1738 GMT 25 Aug 80]

STEEL IMPORTS--Kinshasa, 29 Aug (AZAP)--According to a communique issued by the Steel Works Company (SOSIDER), Zaire spends a minimum of \$400 for each ton of steel imported with waiver [of duty]. The Maluku factory reveals in a report that in 1979, for 8,510.7 tons of imported steel products Zaire spent more than \$6,929,134, that is, \$814 per ton at the CIF [cost, insurance, freight] price. On the other hand, foreign exchange which was allocated to the factory in 1979 enabled it to produce 11,425 tons of steel products at a total cost of \$11,777,536 which represents an average financial effort of \$190 per ton. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1545 GMT 29 Aug 80 AB]

CS0: 4400

KAUNDA FINDS NON-VIOLENT DISSENSION ACCEPTABLE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda said yesterday that the Party and its Government will accept dissension in the nation as "a human problem" as long as it is non-violent.

The President said this at State House during an interview with the supplement editor of *Africa Magazine*, Mr Siyanga Malumo.

While accepting dissension in the nation, the people must be careful not to overstep the line.

"I would like to believe that those Zambians, although I have denounced them from time to time, were exercising their democratic rights, and as long as they do so without violence I think they are welcome to it," he said.

But when people began injuring others because of their beliefs, society had a right to protect itself.

He said that the two national papers — the *Times of Zambia* and the *Zambia Daily Mail* — were allowed to express their opinions in line with the one party participatory democracy.

But the President warned that if dissenting voices were allowed to develop into violent actions, Zambia would be in trouble.

On the ten-year food programme, Dr Kaunda was optimistic that it would succeed. He regretted that the country had to import food for various reasons on which he did not wish to elaborate.

Dr Kaunda said by next year, the nation would begin to see what shape the programme would take.

"People expect miracles, miracles do not just happen, they are a creation of God. We are on the right lines and I believe food shortages should soon be a thing of the past," he added.

The programme would take time because while going in for full-scale irrigation, the nation would still have to depend on rainfed crops.

Asked about plans to regenerate confidence among prospective investors, Dr Kaunda said much had been done in this respect such as the reorganisation of the tourist industry.

"There is a full-fledged ministry responsible for this and the Minister of Finance is going about his business the right way," he said.

The country's transport system within and outside the country had also been reorganised.

It was in this regard that the various programmes which the country embarked on had attracted investors from both the East and the West.

On the progress towards African political and economic unity, the President emphasised that for this to succeed, there must exist genuine love, truth, justice and fair play in every society.

This was not religion but politics. Without love, truth, justice and fair play, nothing would succeed.

Africa must therefore be restructured, recreated and rebuilt on the basis of love, truth, justice and fair play.

Meanwhile, Dr Kaunda declared that the fears by South African whites over Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO were unfounded, ZANA reports.

The whites must know that SWAPO was fighting their system of government and not against their race.

He said this when he received credentials from three diplomats, Indian high commissioner to Zambia Mr Ravindra Tandon, Federal Republic of Germany ambassador Mr Gunter Wasserberg and Mozambican ambassador Mr Daniel Mbanze.

The President reiterated that South Africa was afraid of what would happen in Namibia if SWAPO took over but he assured the whites that there was nothing to fear because Africans were human.

"When we become independent, it does not mean that we become racists, it is only with exception of a few mad

people like Idi Amin," Dr Kaunda added.

Presenting his credentials, Mr Wasserberg said his country attached great importance to political dialogues especially on the problems of Southern Africa.

He told President Kaunda that his country appreciated the constructive and helpful position Zambia adopted towards the initiative of the five Western powers on the Namibian question.

Mr Mbanze saluted President Kaunda and praised the strong relations that existed between Frelimo and UNIP.

CSO: 4420

PROMISED UN RECONSTRUCTION AID UNDELIVERED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA has so far received less than K4 million out of K14 million promised by United Nations member countries for reconstruction of infrastructure damaged by former Rhodesian commandos.

The five countries which have honoured their promises are Norway, Netherlands, Kuwait, Austria and Denmark, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Wilson Chakulya told Parliament yesterday during the question and answer session.

The total amount pledged by member countries was K14,073,519.14. But so far, only K3,657,284.51 had been received.

Mr Chakulya was answering Mr Fabian Kaya (Samfya South) who wanted to know which countries of the OAU, EEC and the UN assisted Zambia towards reconstruction of bridges destroyed by the rebels.

The minister said Austria had pledged K228,012.76; Australia K239,425.37; Nigeria K698,324.02; Kuwait K199,521.14; Cyprus K798.08; Belgium K732,641.66; Denmark K706,268.95 and the EEC K1,596,169.10.

China which promised materials worth K478,850.75 is involved in actual construction. Finland pledged K533,479.64; the Federal Republic of Germany K798,084.59; the Netherlands more than K1 million; Norway K1,735,470.80; OPEC K3,192,338.30; while Sweden increased its aid to K938,922.52.

Aid from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) was not fixed, while Britain had indicated the loan agreement signed on January 24 was one way of assisting Zambia.

He said most of the countries that had promised to contribute had not yet effected payment. Since the amounts were donations organised by

the United Nations, there was nothing Zambia could do.

Mr Chakulya added: "This is not to say that other friendly countries will not honour their pledges. As recipients we can only count on those who pledged aid to give us as soon as possible."

Meanwhile, Parliament adjourns sine die this Friday, according to a provisional programme of business released by the National Assembly yesterday.

Today, the House will consider questions, private members motions, the National Energy Council Bill (third reading), the Local Administration Bill (report stage) and the Corrupt Practices Bill (committee stage).

KAUNDA: 'INFORMATION NETWORK NEEDS SHAKE-UP'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday called for reorganisation of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to streamline the dissemination of news.

He made the call when he swore in the ministry's permanent secretary, Mr Edward Lubinda at a brief State House ceremony.

Dr Kaunda said the country needed an efficient information dissemination machinery to spearhead its development programmes.

Zambia wanted programmes of action to be known and properly understood locally and abroad.

The President, who has just returned from a working holiday at Mfuwe, said only an effective information network could properly carry out this important task.

He stressed the need for all those charged with the responsibility of disseminating information to study and understand the philosophy of Humanism.

Newsmen could not appreciate their work unless they understood the guiding principles of Humanism.

The President paid tribute to Mr Lubinda, who is former ambassador to Italy, for performing well in his

previous appointments.

"You have to understand our programme of action and to do this, you have to understand the philosophy of Humanism. But equally important, ensure that you understand the people you work with," Dr Kaunda said.

Big family

He told Mr Lubinda that he had come home "to join a big family" and "you should be ready to be consulted by the many people you will head at any time."

He was confident that Mr Lubinda, who once served as permanent secretary in the same ministry, would succeed in strengthening the information administrative machinery.

The ceremony was attended by Party Secretary-General, Mr Mainza Chona, Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo, members of the Central Committee Mr Humphrey Mulemba, Minister of Information and Broadcasting Mr Mark Tambatamba and several senior Party and Government officials.

PRESS RESTRICTION PROPOSALS HIT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by "The Observer": "Muzzling the Press"]

[Text]

THERE is no doubt that since independence the Zambian Press has continuously adapted itself to the various changes in our society.

These changes have always been reflected in the type of reporting and the responsibilities the Press has assumed over the years.

In 1972 a new constitution heralding the Second Republic was adopted. It provided for a one party state where the United National Independence Party as the ruling party became supreme, thus making the party's central committee and the national council as the highest policy-formulating bodies in the land.

Aside from these, other institutions have been maintained to safeguard the type of government under which the people of Zambia were to be ruled.

In this respect Parliament comes to mind immediately. Parliament, members of which are elected by the people is the highest people's court in the land.

It is also an institution charged with legislative responsibilities for everything that becomes law in this country while in the same institution, the government side of parliament

implements whatever has been legally sanctioned by Parliament.

For justice to be seen to prevail the constitution has maintained an independent judiciary to which it has added the office of the Investigator General as the people's ombudsman.

There is no doubt that between Parliament, the Government and the Party is the Zambian Press as a communications channel.

No matter where or when, proceedings of Parliament, Government institutions and the Party are all reported in the media for the general public to read.

Thus the duty of the Press in this regard is to report what Parliament, the Party and Government institutions wish the people to know.

In this respect too no Press will manufacture news for the sake of making news.

Apart from this duty, however, another exists. This is to publish people's views — their reactions for or against the institutions they have created.

This role places the Press in the orbit of a two-way channel, communicating ideas and views from the people to those charged with the running of people's institutions and vice versa.

In this respect, no one should monopolise the Press, the people and those who rule must share the media equally.

In fact, it is for the good of those who rule to know what those they rule think.

This is why we in Zambia have called this type of democracy, participatory democracy. The Press then becomes an open forum for such a participation between the people and their rulers.

So far the Zambian Press has indeed played this role with a great deal of responsibility. For many who travel outside the country the question we have often answered with a great deal of pride is how we have been able to maintain an independent Press in a one-party state.

To this we have often said that Zambia is a peculiar democracy with its own controls.

In this regard, it has been the hope of most ordinary Zambians that the Press will not only stay as it is but move further in creating a really free atmosphere for debate and criticism of whatever is wrong in our society.

It seems, from documents reaching this column, that this hope will soon be killed. If the proposals from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting later become law the Zambian Press as we know it will cease to exist, with it will go the journalist and his profession.

The ministry has proposed a Bill establishing a Press Council of Zambia.

There is nothing wrong in the idea as a lot of countries have such Press councils and in Zambia the idea has been raised a number of times in the past five years or so.

Press councils are intended to operate in the same way as medical councils or nursing councils operate.

In general they are supposed to offer protection to the public as well as to the

press. In the proposal now with this column the Bill does not, in any way, protect the journalist.

If anything, the Bill seems to have as its main object to punish and or to set traps for journalists.

The reason for this seems to be the assumption on which the Bill has been drafted, namely, that journalists have so far been up to mischief — getting at those in power, exposing this or that racket or scandal — and as such must be silenced once and for all time.

The aims and objects of the Bill are set in clause 4 which has eleven sub-clauses and none of which expresses any sympathy for the journalist. Sub-clauses (I) to (VI) are very significant for the journalist as they provide an insight in the mood of those who drafted the law. These are as follows:

(I) to act as the disciplinary body for journalists.

(II) to ensure the freedom of expression as enshrined in the constitution is not abused.

(IV) to promote, maintain, improve the character of Zambian mass media in accordance with the highest professional standards.

(V) to receive, consider and rectify complaints from members of the public regarding the conduct of the mass media or that of journalists.

(VI) to examine breaches of journalistic professional ethics and code of conduct as herein provided.

To be noted here is the fact that sub-clause (II) sets the pace of what the Press Council as an institution will become in the eyes of the journalist. It will be a court where his own views will not be heard since he will have been presumed guilty.

For example, the freedom of expression as enshrined in the constitution. It is assumed, cannot be protected by the journalist.

If anything, he is likely to abuse it while sub-clause (IV) does not say whether the professional standards in running a newspaper should include commercial standards to make the newspaper viable. Sub-clause (V) merely emphasises the bias those drafting the Bill had.

Also it makes the Bill discriminatory against the journalist, a fact which in itself is a violation of the constitution of Zambia which has a provision on discriminatory laws.

The law creating the Press Council in Britain has a similar clause. However, the British clause includes "the conduct of persons and organisations towards the Press."

These words make all the difference in that they remove the assumption that only members of the Press will wrong persons or organisations.

A similar view can be expressed regarding sub-clause (VI) which also assumes that journalists will definitely be guilty of violations of journalistic professional ethics.

Important in this sub-clause is its relation to the code of conduct in Clause 6. This clause has 18 sub-clauses and like the clause on objects and aims, the journalist is not seen as a man responsible enough to report on behalf of the society in which he lives.

He is seen as an upstart who has to be guided at every turn.

In 6 (I) he must not only propagate the philosophy of Humanism but also act as a vanguard. In 6 (II) he must report accurately and objectively while in 6 (III) he must obtain his information and materials by fair and honest means — a sub-clause which rules out investigative journalism or analytical columns like this one.

His public and private life comes in for a jab in sub-clause 6 (IV) where he is

expected not to put the media in ridicule or disrepute — how this will be monitored is not stated.

In sub-clause 6 [V] the journalist is expected to keep secret all confidential information made available to him or to the mass media — here this column wonders how this sub-clause would operate if information given in this manner is subsequently published or is the information given not for publication — in which case it should not be given?

In sub-clause 6 [VI] the drafters saw it fit to repeat the need for reporting accurately, this time without distortion or misrepresentation or even falsifying information or documents.

In 6 [VII] the journalist should avoid character assassination and should not act as an agent for the spread of gossip or rumour or information likely to cause tribal, religious or political disunity.

The questions one asks after reading this are: has the media in the past caused such disturbances?

What are the statistics concerning the spread of gossip, rumour or disunity? Laws are often made to meet a situation; what situation has the media created to warrant such a restriction in its operations?

In sub-clause 6 [VIII] to [X] we return to the observances the journalist must maintain.

He must be loyal, devote to his duty by observing high standards of good mannerliness and behaviour, punctuality at all times, sobriety, decent dress, courtesy, tolerance.

He must observe the individual's right to privacy although, it seems the very law was denying the journalist such privacy.

Further, he must avoid taking advantage of the ignorance of persons, organisations or group of people.

In what way such advantage would be taken is not elaborated upon, placing the onus to disprove lack of such intentions squarely on the journalist.

In 6 [xi] and [xii] the journalist should do nothing in news or pictures that would cause pain, embarrassment or humiliation to people, bereaved or distressed and he should further be fair to all persons in reports and pictures.

What exactly is intended here?

Are the drafters suggesting a ban on reporting regarding funerals and distressed people? What is meant by being fair to all persons in reports and pictures? Is it to give an equal coverage to all regardless of news value?

In 6 [xiii] the journalist should not accept bribes or favours for publishing stories, features, pictures or reports in the media again the question arising here is: have there been such incidents before? How many?

In the question of being influenced by outside forces like tribe, ethnic, religious and other bias is raised.

This column wonders whether this provision will mean that newspapers such as Mining Mirror or National Mirror or any other newspaper or magazine being published either as a house newspaper or magazine, to reflect the views of sponsoring organisations will be allowed to operate once the Bill becomes law.

Regard

In this regard even the two national dailies could be affected by the phrase "any other bias" since the Government or the Party will definitely affect either or both.

Sub-clause 6 [xvi] slams shut the door on a lot of information. Also it gives the power to do so not only to the Party and its Government but to any organisation that

does not want information published.

This is a very dangerous provision. In practice it will mean that nothing will be published unless sanctioned by a few.

Apart from the provision being a violation of UN agreements on free-flow of information to which our Government is a party, it gives the Party, Government or any organisation too much control of what is to be made public or not, a situation which an unscrupulous leader may use to his or her advantage.

Already the Government can and does control what information is published through the ownership of the media, the training of the personnel running that media and through appointments to top position in that media.

Thus besides the numerous laws already existing and the means by which the Government already has control of the media the current law proposal merely adds a burden to the journalist and also illustrates how his role is not appreciated by those who should.

To add salt to the injury that the journalist will suffer should this Bill become law, the proposed composition of the council, which neither provides for an independent chairman nor meaningful representation from among the journalists themselves, does not give any hope to the profession of journalism or the society that profession is supposed to serve.

It is this column's view that the Press clubs in the country and the journalists themselves are the best people to devise both the draft law creating a Press council and the type of code of conduct which has been and will always guide them in the most difficult duty of disseminating information to the public.

This has been the case with other professions, why not the journalist?

REGIONAL NEWS CIRCULATION CURTAILED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Aug 80 p 5

[Text]

INSUFFICIENT funds have caused the reduction in the print order and frequency of provincial newspapers, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting **Mr John Banda** said yesterday.

Mr Banda told Parliament lack of sufficient allocation of funds to his ministry had forced the reduction and frequency of production of these newspapers from fortnightly to monthly.

As a result of these financial constraints, the ministry had drastically reduced the print order for the local language newspapers.

He regretted the inconvenience the reductions had caused to the readers, but said there was nothing the ministry could do in the absence of adequate funds.

Mr Banda was answering Member of Parliament for Kasama, **Mr Frederick Wallinkonde**, who wanted to know when the ministry would resume producing the papers fortnightly.

Mr Banda told the House that Zambia News Agency (Zana) and Zambia Broadcasting Services (ZBS) staff do not receive overtime pay because of lack of funds.

The minister said staff in the two departments were allowed days off in place of overtime pay.

Answering supplementary questions, Mr Banda said Zana and ZBS staff had never complained to his ministry against lack of overtime pay.

But he agreed with Member of Parliament for Nkana, **Mr Augustine Nkumbula**, who said Mr Namuchana's question constituted a complaint by Zana and ZBS staff.

He disagreed with Mr Nkumbula who claimed that the ministry was exploiting staff in the two departments for failing to pay them overtime.

Asked by Member of Parliament for Choma **Mr Daniel Munkombwe** if there were any immediate corrective steps the ministry was considering in this respect, Mr Banda said: "The only answer is for parliament to allocate more funds. — Zana.

NEW DEFENSE BILL PASSED, NEW POST APPROVED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government yesterday won a major battle in Parliament and pushed through the Constitution of Zambia Amendment Bill for second reading on an overwhelming 99-12 vote.

Nine Members of Parliament abstained.

Opposition to the Bill that had built up during the two-week stormy debate on the second reading virtually crumbled under a Government onslaught launched by Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo when he wound up the debate yesterday.

The Bill, described as a "test case for Zambia" by Speaker of the National Assembly Mr Robinson Nabulyato before the count, seeks to create a constitutional office of State Secretary for Defence and Security by amending the Republican Constitution.

The incumbent holder, Defence Minister, Mr Grey Zulu, who is chairman of the Defence and Security Sub-Committee of the Central Committee voted for the Bill.

He had earlier sought permission to leave the House to come back for the vote but Parliament objected to that at the start of the debate two weeks ago.

Before taking the vote, Mr Nabulyato appointed chairman of the Youth and Sport Sub-Committee, Mr Nalumino Mundia as chief teller for the "aye" lobby and Senga Hill MP Mr Telesphor Nsokolo as his assistant.

Minister of Education and Culture, Professor Lameck Goma was appointed chief teller for the "no" lobby with Mr David Lunda (Mufulira) as his assistant.

The Speaker informed MPs that they had nothing to fear in voting for or against the Bill.

If the vote was in the affirmative, this would be in support of the Constitution and if it was otherwise, it would be a defeat of the Constitution — not a defeat for anybody.

In a moderate and reconciliatory reply to issues raised by MPs during the heated debate, Mr Lisulo informed the House that he had not acceded to their demands to stay the Bill because of the principle of collective responsibilities that once decisions were made, they had to be carried through.

The other, he said was that once the parliamentary caucus of the Party had made a decision, members had no choice but to toe the line set by the caucus in their actions in Parliament.

"But this does not mean that Members of Parliament in a one-Party state have their rights abrogated. They can initiate moves and rectify that which is wrong in the right forums," the Prime Minister said.

Mr Lisulo, cheered by both the front and back-bench said time had now come for UNIP to put "straight forward" the question of supremacy between its various policy-making organs.

He warned: "If we delay, we will be heading for a mighty explosion. We must be able to say this decision must be made at this or that level. The longer we wait the more complicated it will be."

On allegations that the post had been created for the incumbent, Mr Lisulo said this was not true.

"All men are mortal. This applies to the present incumbent. We may occupy these positions now, but we may be dismissed or resign."

"Positions in Government have been changing hands. For example, I am the third Prime Minister."

"There have been two others. The Secretary-General of the Party is the second one. The argument that the incumbent will be in office in perpetuity is impossible," he said.

"It may be you in the office tomorrow. It may be me. Even as I am talking like this, there may be change next month and I might find myself a back-bencher... I will accept that," he said.

He told the House that the post was created by the eighth UNIP General Conference at Kabwe, following the conference's acceptance of a suggestion by President Kaunda.

In his suggestion to the conference at the time, Dr Kaunda had proposed that the holder of the post be fourth in the order of protocol after the President, Party Secretary-General and the Prime Minister.

He stated that the creation of the post would not undermine the authority of the President because under the Republican Constitution, the President had "absolute authority."

Article 53 (1), (2) and (3) Mr Lisulo said, destroyed fears by Parliament that the post would undermine presidential authority saying that to the contrary, the President had felt it expedient that he should share some of his powers.

"This is a step in the right direction. Absolutism can be very dangerous. We in Zambia are lucky to have a man like our present President who feels he should devolve some of his powers," he said.

REPORTAGE ON ROLE OF ZCCF IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

Regular Forces Insufficient

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Aug 80 p 5

/Text/ The regular armed forces alone are not enough to defend the country, Zambia National Defence Force chief of staff, Brigadier-General Christian Tembo, has said.

"This is more so as we face a formidable enemy in the south who has developed a sound economic base to support a large and well-equipped defence force," he said.

He was speaking when he officially opened a three-week Zambia Combined Cadet Force (ZCCF) annual camp in Samfya on Thursday.

General Tembo told the 2,373 cadets and 220 masters drawn from 116 secondary schools that while a good army and sound economy were vital in national defence, it was the people who mattered in the end.

"Without the whole-hearted support of the people, no war can be won. This is where the Zambia Combined Cadet Force becomes relevant," he said.

As the Party and its

Government had pledged to build a strong defence force, cadets should realise that they were "the vanguard wing of the army in implementing the policy of national defence."

The onus was on them to prove whether they were qualified to shoulder the challenging tasks of defending Zambia, he said.

The army had begun to look to cadets now and would continue to do so because they were "a dependable reservoir of its manpower resources. It is from you that the army will draw some of its future leaders," he said.

To realise this concept, he noted, it was necessary to train cadets and it was gratifying that 116 secondary schools were attending this year's camp compared with 98 last year.

Last year 1,308 cadets and 22 masters attended the camp compared with 2,373 cadets and 220 masters this

year which was satisfactory although "more remains to be done," he said.

General Tembo attacked mission and Government school headmasters who punished cadets for attending parades at school. "It is unrealistic to be uncooperative" because this would kill the country's aims to build a strong defence system.

"Apart from this you will be depriving the young boys and girls of a chance to render service to this nation," he said.

He said the possibility of establishing the air cadet wing was being seriously considered apart from other measures aimed at making the ZCCF fully equipped in all aspects.

Earlier, cadets acting director, Major William Kaoma, said the ZCCF was experiencing a shortage of regular instructors and training aids which hampered the development of cadets.

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 16 Aug 80 p 5

[Article by Godfrey Malama]

[Text]

THE ZAMBIA Combined Cadet Force (ZCCF) forms an integral part of the nation-wide defence system and is a dependable reservoir of manpower, army chief of staff, Brigadier General Christian Tembo, has said.

Speaking in Samfya on Thursday when he opened the three-week 1980 ZCCF annual camp, Brig. Gen. Tembo said regular forces alone could not effectively defend Zambia against the "large and well-equipped army" in the south.

He said it was the intention of the Party and its Government to involve every able-bodied Zambian in the defence of the nation. "The ZCCF is, therefore, the vanguard wing of the army in implementing the policy of nation-wide defence."

The Gen. told 2,600 cadets drawn from 116 secondary schools that, although the enemy in the south had developed a sound economic base to support a large and a well-equipped army, "this should not frighten us."

History had shown that a good economy and a large army are not the only factors necessary to win a war.

"In the final analysis it is the people that matter. Without the whole-hearted support of the people, without effective participation of the masses, no war can be won. This is where the Zambia Combined Cadet

Force becomes relevant," he said.

But he warned that the realisation of this concept would take a long time and the training of the cadets was necessary and an important pre-requisite to success.

The army, he said, would continue to look upon the cadet force as a dependable reservoir of its manpower resources because it was from the cadets that the army would draw some of its future military leaders.

The chief of staff stressed that since the Government had pledged to build a people's defence force, the cadet force spread throughout the country was best suited to serve, stand with and defend the people.

"This camp is a significant milestone in the development of our nation and the consolidation of our nation-wide defence system. It is, therefore, imperative that you put all your efforts together to ensure that this succeeds."

He commended the cadets and their school masters for volunteering to make a journey to Samfya, thereby enduring hardships and inconveniences, adding that this was a testimony of their determination and

enthusiasm.

Gen. Tembo regretted that the majority of the cadets had to be re-routed to the Northern Province after Zairean authorities refused to allow them to use the Pedicle Road.

He appealed to headmasters of mission and Government schools not to punish cadets who attend parades.

It would be unrealistic to be unco-operative because this would only deter the goals of the nation, he said adding:

"Apart from this, you will only be depriving the young girls and boys a chance to render their services to this nation."

The chief of staff said this is reply to director of cadets, Major William Kaoma, who said such headmasters must be exposed to authorities for action because they were retarding progress.

Maj. Kaoma said cadets were encountering many problems from mission and Government school headmasters, who normally punished their students for joining the cadet force.

But the chief of staff appealed for co-operation, saying the ZCCF was meant to benefit Zambia and not an individual.

REPORTAGE ON LOCAL ADMINISTRATION BILL

Change Needed

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

PRIME Minister Mr DANIEL LISULO yesterday said time was ripe for the political, economic and social power of the Party and its Government to be transferred to the people at the district level.

Mr Lisulo said this provision had been made in the Local Administration Bill for Parliament to approve all estimates of district councils.

Provision had also been made for the House to scrutinise the audit report on the accounts of every district council.

Speaking when he presented the second reading of the Local Administration Bill, Mr Lisulo said funding of district councils was a problem particularly for those in rural areas.

"It is therefore imperative that funds should be made available for development projects in all council areas.

"To this end, provision has been made in the Bill for this House, in whom the legislative power of the republic is

vested, to approve all estimates of district councils," he said.

The Prime Minister said that when the Bill becomes law, some district councils would be better equipped than others to undertake their responsibilities in the process of decentralisation of power.

Decentralisation of power, he said, was a continuing process which could not be achieved overnight.

The most important thing at this stage was for all to lay down a sound basis for the smooth and orderly change until the process was ultimately completed, he said.

Mr Lisulo said the mere integration of the organs of local administration would not achieve the desired objective unless it was accompanied by the transfer of corresponding power to the district councils and other related local organs.

Debate on the Local Administration Bill would resume next Tuesday.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

MEMBERS of Parliament yesterday accused the Government of trying to take power from the people by introducing the Local Administration Bill.

They charged during second reading of the Bill, presented to the House by Prime Minister **Mr Daniel Lisulo** that by reducing the number of voters in ward elections to 60, the Government was trying to defranchise the electoral system in the country.

Mr Sylvester Chisembele (Chemba), who joined fellow backbenchers in suggesting that members of the district council including governors should be elected, told the House that real power could not go to the people "in the manner we have suggested in this Bill".

Voice

Speaking on top of his voice to the point where Minister of Education and Culture **Professor Lameck Goma** raised a point of order, **Mr Chisembele** charged that the State was trying to abdicate the present system of electing leaders, preferring appointments.

Mr Kenneth Musangu (Luampa) said the day-to-day running of district affairs should not be left in the hands of governors. He appealed to the Prime Minister to consider this amendment.

Kapocwe MP Reverend Ben Zulu said the Bill, if allowed through in its present form would rob the electorate at district level of the right to vote for representatives of their choice.

Under the present system, councillors are elected by between 2 000 to 3 000 people whereas under the new system to be introduced, councillors would be elected by 60 people.

Mr Felix Kapapula (Nkwense) said although the Bill was straightforward, he felt that the post of chairman and vice-chairman of district councils should be elective.

Warned

Solwezi West MP Chief Makumbi warned that the new system would encourage "powerful families" to influence the electorate in order to fill up posts in the district councils.

Mr Daniel Munkombwe (Choma) charged that the Government was "running away" from true democracy by introducing the Bill.

"We are thinning the structure of elections to suit our wishes. This House will be voting for a dictatorship and this is very dangerous," he said.

But **Mr Thomas Chisengantambo** (Chimwemwe) supported the Bill warning the Government against playing what he called the game of hide and seek.

Mr Chisengantambo said if the Government continued to play the "game of hide and seek, we shall wake up one day to find Zambia in flames".

Although he supported the Bill, **Mr Chisengantambo** predicted that standards would fall under the new system saving good furniture now found in mayors' parlours and carpets would be damaged.

[Text]

A MEMBER of Parliament yesterday challenged the Government to convene an extraordinary Party general conference to discuss what he called "contradictions" on the voting rights of the citizen.

Mr Luvu Mulimba (Petauke) said the new Local Administration Bill was a negation of the rights of the individual to vote because it deprived sections from choosing councillors who would sit on the district councils.

Mr Mulimba, a former mayor of Lusaka and ex-chairman of the Local Government Service Commission, was contributing to the continued debate on the Bill during its second reading.

Quoting the Republican Constitution, which gives individuals above the age of 18 the right to vote, **Mr Mulimba** said the general conference should review and amend the provision of the Party constitution which had come in conflict with the Republican Constitution.

"I appeal to the Right Honourable Prime Minister to call a general conference to discuss this contradiction in the Bill," **Mr Mulimba** said and added: "I only hope it was an oversight on the part of those who drafted the Bill."

While supporting the Bill which he described as long overdue, **Mr Mulimba** said

the rights of the individual to vote should be upheld in the constitution.

This was because it was important for district governors who would become chairmen of district councils to be elected.

Contributing to the debate, **Nchanga MP Mr Cosmas Masongo** supported the Bill but accused some Government leaders of trying to turn Parliament into a rubber stamp.

● Parliament did not err to authorise the Government to pay almost K250,000 to a South African company as compensation for 10,000 cases of wine illegally imported into Zambia by Member of Parliament for **Mwinilunga West, Mr John Kalenga**.

Speaker, **Mr Robinson Nabulyato** made this ruling on the point of order by **Bahati MP Mr Simon Kalaba** on the "winegate" scandal.

Mr Nabulyato said no MP was supposed to speak against or reflect upon any vote of the Assembly except for the purpose of moving that such vote be rescinded.

He said **Mr Kalaba** was free to have tabled a notice of an amendment to reduce the amount of the estimates.

He added that the Minister of Home Affairs, **Mr Wilted Phiri** was not under any obligation to tell the House whether **Mr Kalenga** would appear in court or not.

According to Parliamentary practice, ministers were not obliged to make ministerial statements in the House.

ZCTU CALLS FOR LABOR UNITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Aug 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has called for cooperation between unions and works committees at places of work to strengthen the labour movement.

The call was made in Kitwe yesterday by the ZCTU assistant secretary general, Mr John Sichone, when he officially opened a two-day seminar for works committees of the National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers.

Mr Sichone said it was important for officials at all levels of leadership to coordinate their efforts in union matters.

It was only when workers' representatives were united and understood their role in trade unionism that employers could listen to their grievances.

He said a good unionist should be conversant with industrial relations regulations and his union's collective agreements.

Mr Sichone advised works committees not to listen to every complaint a worker brought without cross-checking the facts.

He said unchecked complaints

reduced the respect employers had for the unions because this was why the ZCTU attached importance to educational seminars to improve the calibre of its leadership.

Mr Sichone said works committees were a link between the workers and the union head offices.

The buildings which were abandoned after they were condemned as unfit for human habitation could have been saved through renovations and maintenance.

Civil Servants Union of Zambia Ndola branch secretary, Mr Ronald Kasapo said yesterday that the Government was losing much money in abandoned buildings.

Mr Kasapo said the branch had discussed the issue after a team of union officials visited the Ndola Central Hospital where a nurses' hostel had been abandoned.

"The situation as it is now is that buildings are being condemned and left without being destroyed. For any building that goes down no new one is built in its place," he said.

In March last year Ndola council condemned a block of flats.

LUMINA ON REORGANIZATION OF NAMBOARD

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

THE reorganisation of Namboard as an economic venture is not a means for cooperative marketing unions to obtain free money from the Government.

The increased functions for the marketing unions should enhance the process of realising participatory democracy in the economic affairs of the country, Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Joshua Lumina said yesterday.

Speaking when he opened the third national cooperative conference held under the theme "economic democracy through cooperatives" at the Natural Resources Development College in Lusaka Mr Lumina said the unions should aim at self-reliance and financial independence.

He called for the formation of marketing cooperative unions in provinces where they did not exist. It was essential that new unions were formed with a firm base to make them economically viable.

In the past the Government invested into cooperatives which had not produced the desired goals. This should be avoided in future, he said.

The conference is expected to map out plans on how the cooperative movement would takeover and run functions done by Namboard which is being streamlined to make it more efficient.

In January, the then minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Alexander Chikwanda, said measures were being taken to revamp the marketing system of agricultural products to reduce costs.

Under the new scheme, regional agricultural marketing organisations would be strengthened in the next two years.

The move would shift the burden from Namboard which was "overstretched" resulting in its failure to cope with the marketing and distribution of agricultural produce.

Mr Lumina told the conference that the Government attached great importance to the success of the cooperative movement and this was evidenced by the financial support it had given to the movement.

Although many cooperatives had fallen by the wayside, statistics showed there had been an increase in the membership of the cooperative movement, but he warned that the success of the movement should not necessarily be judged by the number of people involved in it.

On rural reconstruction centres in which considerable Government resources had been invested Mr Lumina said, this was another indication of the Government support for cooperatives.

It was clear that as the complexity of the cooperative movement increased, there would be need to ensure improved management and supervision. To facilitate this, the minister called for the strengthening of the organisation at policy, supervisory and managerial level.

At policy level, cooperatives should fully recognise the fact that the base of the Zambian economy was agriculture.

The priority should be the strengthening of cooperatives

that would increase production.

The minister emphasised the importance of training at management level.

He said the Zambia Cooperatives Federation (ZCF) was formed to revamp the movement. The federation should not fall into the trap of being an ivory tower.

For the ZCF fulfill its responsibility, it must have the necessary manpower and financial resources.

The minister urged the conference to look into the future role of cooperatives and focus its attention on issues such as the revamping of the movement to meet its obligations.

And in his vote of thanks ZCF executive director Mr Ignatius Kabali said that although the unions were going to takeover certain functions from Namboard, in some provinces, Namboard had done nothing and called on the Government to give the unions funds so that they could operate better.

MP CENSURED FOR TRIBAL REMARK

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA In English 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

HOME Affairs Minister Mr **Wilted Phiri** castigated Bweengwa Member of Parliament Mr **Rex Ntala** for insinuating that the use of the Chinyanja language was being deliberately encouraged in the Zambia Police Force because "the minister comes from Eastern Province".

Mr Phiri informed Parliament yesterday that he took great exception to criticism which was directed at him as an individual on a tribal basis.

"I think this is mischievous and irresponsible. I don't understand this vendetta.

"We are building a national force and we want officers to feel they belong to no tribe except that they are Zambians. So keep off the force," he said and added: "If I was allowed to use some language, I would have said buzz off."

Mr Phiri, who looked annoyed, said he did not mind being criticised as a minister as he was a public officer.

He was speaking just before Livuwa Member of Parliament Mr **Namuchana Namushi** wound up the debate on the reform of the Zambia Police Force motion.

He explained that police officers who served in areas where a different language from their own was spoken, were urged to learn and speak that language.

"I want to refute the insinuation that the use of Chinyanja in the force is being deliberately encouraged by the ministry because the minister comes from Eastern Province.

"The popularity of the language in the force is historical and there is nothing we can do about this," he said.

Mr Phiri said tribal issues were destructive and not constructive and urged MPs to refrain from encouraging tribalism in the force.

"As an individual I did not create the problems now existing in the ministry.

"I found them and everything is being done to solve them. But as a minister, I take the responsibility for what may have taken place in the past and what is taking place now," he added.

Home Affairs Minister of State **Chieftain Nkomeshya** told Parliament that the traffic section of the force raised a total of K505,161.00 in fines between 1977 and 1979.

'TIMES' COMMENT, OPINION REPORTED

Zairean Occupation of Kaputa

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE flying of a Zairean flag on Zambian soil in Kaputa district naturally angers Zambia. But that does not mean that Zambia should react angrily to that fact.

Indeed it would be futile for Zambia were its nationals to sing war songs against Zaire and demand the immediate occupation by Zambian defence forces of the so-called disputed area.

That would be playing right into the hands of imperialism which revels in border disputes to maintain its "divide and rule" policy in most of the Third World nations.

Traditionally, Zambians are not war-mongers. President Kaunda himself is a man of peace who has not hesitated to mediate where border conflicts have threatened the peace of Africa.

His mediation efforts on the Kenya-Somalia border conflict are a case in point. We know that he is not insensitive to what has happened in Kaputa. He believes that "jaw-jaw-jaw is better than war-war-war".

Zambians ought to remember that President Mobutu is also a man of peace. It was he who bailed Zaire out of the ruins of colonialism and multi-national capitalism to its authenticity.

The Kaputa issue is delicate and should not be allowed to bring up unnecessary animosity between Zambia and Zaire. It is an old open wound which can be healed only through delicate diplomacy.

Bellicose sentiments can easily upset the critical talks now going on

between Zambia and Zaire to solve the problem quickly and hence spite imperialism in its face.

It is true that Chief Muliro's abode in Kaputa is historically within the administrative directive of Zaire.

In fact, maps published by Rand MacNally of the US and the Edinburgh-based geographical institute place Muliro a bare kilometre inside the Zairean district of Momba.

Civil administration is directed from Kalemie which is a Zairean town on the shores of Lake Mweru.

But the traditional tribal links of the people of Muliro are firmly attached to Zambia. Chief Muliro belongs to the

Tabwas who are in fact Zambians.

We have spotlighted the issue not out of mischief but so that the nation should be aware of the lengths to which imperialism can go to put a wedge between two brotherly neighbouring states.

Attachment to its maps has not prevented modern states from laying loud claim to the territory of other states. Examples abound. Somalia has quarrelled with Ethiopia over Ogaden.

So have Upper Volta and Mali; and Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania. We are confident that Zambia and Zaire through Kaunda and Mobutu will defeat imperialism at Kaputa.

Dwindling Oil Stocks

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE nation should brace itself for some tough measures soon to conserve the dwindling stocks of oil. The tell-tale signs are already there.

Only last week Parliament was warned that Zambia would head for a crisis if measures to conserve fuel were not taken. Power, Transport and Communications Minister General Kingsley Chinkuli said

the Government had decided to limit the expenditure bill on fuel imports.

That warning followed the revelation that Government stores had run out of petrol and other lubricants because suppliers had discontinued credit facilities for petroleum products.

Compounding this was the fact that Government stores are owed K14

million in fuel bills by ministries and parastatal organisations. Now these have to pay cash for fuel supplies.

Evidently this is quite a stringent measure. It may even result in some Government departments which have exhausted their respective allocations grinding to a halt completely.

But it is good to know that the Government has decided to put its house in order first before swinging its fuel axe on the motoring public at large.

It could still do much more than the "cash-on-delivery" demand on its departments. A more efficient use of Government and Party vehicles could be enforced.

At present scores of three or five tonne army

trucks, Land-Rovers and other costly fuel burners moving at very high speed and containing only one person, are a common sight.

One wonders how many of the journeys are really necessary or whether a smaller vehicle would not do the task just as well.

But with the pitiful inadequate public transport system it would be difficult to enact laws to curb private motoring without endangering the economy.

Yet there is a good case for closing petrol stations at 18 hours instead of the present 20 hours. Closing them at the weekend could also be beneficial.

But such a move would have to be coupled with a ban on buying petrol in jerrycans to forestall a possible black market and the hazards of illegal storage of petrol by motorists.

That would effectively curb needless use of petrol on purely pleasure trips. Further, existing laws governing speed limits if enforced rigidly with severe penalties, would not only save much fuel, but also cut down the road carnage.

The Government should speed-up its plans to reduce fuel consumption. There will be a few grumbles, but the survival of Zambia's economy is far more urgent.

Firms Practice Racism

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

ZAMBIA is a non-racial society. It has always condemned racialism in any form, locally and internationally. Its abhorrence of apartheid in South Africa, for example, has always been explicit.

But Zambia's voice against apartheid will be nothing if there is any hint of racialism being

practised in this country. After all charity must be seen to begin at home, not abroad.

The two giant mining companies NCCM and RCM therefore owe the nation a full explanation over recent charges that they are in fact practising racialism in their recruitment of expatriates.

It would appear that expatriates on the mines recruited from countries other than Europe, Britain, South Africa and the US are discriminated against on racial grounds.

The Copper Industry Service Bureau (CISB) has made that very clear. It broached the subject of racialism in a recent document it prepared on the recruitment of expatriate miners.

It said: "Whether we like it or not, colour plays a very real part in the whole business of manning and must be given due consideration." Is that not condoning racialism?

Granted that the mining industry still needs more qualified people, the right solution should be to train more Zambians to take over, but certainly not to recruit more expatriates on racial grounds.

Indeed what jobs are there on the mines that require 15 or more years to teach Zambians? Yet some expatriate miners have been there for more than 15 years.

Has CISB failed all this time to train Zambians to take over or is it deliberately slowing down Zambianisation to placate the wishes of the expatriate miners

from a few favoured countries?

Zambianisation on the mines is an emotive subject. But the nation is entitled to know the truth. The attitude that the mines are a "sacred cow" not to be probed too deeply is supposed to have died when the mines were taken over in 1973.

There is something rotten about the Zambianisation programme on the mines. No doubt some progress has been made. What irks many people is that it is pretty obvious that much more progress should have been made since independence.

Today in 1980 when the mines "belong" to Zambia and Zambians, it is galling to learn that about 3,000 expatriates on the mines earn as much as K35 million a year while some 60,000 Zambians have to share K129 million in the same period.

Why should Zambian mining graduates suffer the fate of being fired first and framed later? Why the strong suspicion that expatriate miners will get a new ten per cent salary increase at the end of this month?

But most of all why racialism on the mines now?

INDECO'S INCREASED OUTPUT OF STOCKFEED PRAISED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Aug 80 p 5

[Text]

COPPERBELT farmers have praised Indeco Milling in Ndola for increasing production of stockfeed by 50 per cent.

The company has increased production from 40 to 80 metric tonnes a day and improved quality of stock feeds.

Copperbelt East Farmers Association chairman, Mr Benedict Kapita, and his secretary, Mr Joel Chitafu said yesterday farmers felt that with more cooperation and funds, Indeco Milling could do an even better job towards satisfying their requirements.

Mr Kapita said for the past six years there had been accusations and counter-accusations between farmers and the company but nothing had been done to alleviate the farmers' problems.

"It seems to us that the new management of Mr Harrington Libwe is more willing to listen to our problems and try to solve

them even under difficult situations.

"There is no doubt that given more cooperation from farmers and more funds, Indeco Milling will contribute more to the agrarian revolution under the new management," he said.

Mr Chitafu said in the past farmers had to make do with poor quality of stockfeed produced by the company. They also had to pay transport expenses to Lusaka and Kabwe in search of the commodity which was "traditionally" out of stock at the Ndola factory.

He said: "The quality of the stockfeed has improved greatly. Services have improved as well in comparison to the previous years when farmers had to make unnecessary trips to the factory after being promised that the commodity would be available."

During a meeting of the association held yesterday and attended by members from Mufulira, Luanshya, Ndola Urban and Ndola Rural it was unanimously agreed that the

new Indeco Milling management should be given cooperation in their endeavours to solve problems.

Mr Chitafu appealed to "those concerned" to support the company financially and to farmers to make use of the increased production of high quality stockfeed "although these are not yet enough to satisfy all of us".

Mr Kapita who is also chairman of the poultry committee of the Commercial Farmers Bureau said the market for chickens in the country had died because of the reduction of beef prices.

At one time the price of chickens was K2.60 a kilogramme but this had to be brought down to K2.20 because of pressure from customers.

He said: "The farmer at the moment is running at a loss in this industry. The price of feeds and day old chicks is very high thereby forcing him to hike the price of his chickens but because more people are eating beef than before there is little option but to reduce these prices."

FARMERS UNION OPPOSES ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE FARMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Aug 80 p 5

[Text]

THE newly formed Zambia National Farmers Union has opposed the decision by the Party and its Government to establish State farms.

In a statement released in Kabwe at the weekend, union chairman Mr David Mazimba, warned that the move would fail unless the authorities reorganised the existing agricultural programme.

He said: "The union is still not convinced with the formation of the State farms at this stage. The Government should solve the farming problems before they think of State farms."

There were enough farmers in the country and what was needed was to give them facilities such as transport, good roads, loans and other inputs.

He said there was need to serve agricultural training institutions such as Kalulushi Farm College from "embarrassment" by expanding the facilities to enable them to train more local farmers.

"All these will cost the Party and its Government less than K\$4 million which they will spend to import maize from foreign countries. The results of these efforts will

boost the agrarian revolution," he said.

Mr Mazimba attacked some leaders for allegedly being dishonest to President Kaunda. He said they failed to tell him the truth about outstanding farming problems facing the country.

"These leaders have not been frank to the Head of State. There are millions of kilogrammes of tobacco still piled up in the Tobacco Board of Zambia warehouses unsold," he said.

This had resulted in farmers not being paid and they in turn fail to repay loans owed to the Agricultural Finance Company, which he said, was placed in a shameful position financially.

Mr Mazimba sympathised with AFC general manager Mr Lazarus Cheelo for his concern over farmers who had not been given loans.

He questioned the wisdom of encouraging farmers to grow more tobacco when they could not be paid in time.

Mr Mazimba criticised leaders who allegedly advocated changing the name AFC to Agricultural Development Bank. He said this was

necessary as the organisation would have changed names four times since independence.

And ZANA reports: Central Province has been chosen for a pilot agricultural project by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The project is to be carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

Programme leader, Mr Pat Brewster said in Kabwe yesterday that the programme to be known as "Afriplan" would involve officers at all levels in agricultural planning who work with four professional staff from the UNDP.

He said work on the project has already started and it was hoped that the programme would be spread throughout the country to boost food production.

Mr Brewster said his team would, under the programme, train Zambians to identify and plan viable agricultural projects for recommendation to the relevant Government authorities for action.

MUZ CHAIRMAN ATTACKS MINING COMPANIES

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 20 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

MINE Workers' Union of Zambia (MUZ) chairman, Mr David Mwila, yesterday attacked the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) for ignoring items presented to them for negotiations and warned that the union "will hit where it hurts most if they continue to ignore miners' demands".

Opening the second supreme council meeting at Katilungu House in Kitwe yesterday, Mr Mwila warned that the "union's silence should not be taken for weakness."

In a hard hitting speech Mr Mwila blasted the two mining companies for keeping quiet on a number of items which were presented to them on May 31.

The supreme council decided to present the items to the mining companies and replies are being awaited by the union.

"We presented a number of items to the companies on May 31, but we have not heard anything apart from a minor adjustment on motorcycle loans despite many reminders we have made," Mr Mwila said.

He had expected the supreme council to discuss replies to the union's demands at the meeting, but was disappointed to see that the mines had made no progress on the items.

He warned: "I will not dwell much on this, rather leave it to the supreme council to come up with remedial action. But suffice it to say that our silence should not be taken for weakness."

"We can hit back harder than the mining companies anticipate if we are taken for a ride and we will hit where it hurts most."

Mr Mwila also attacked the Government and the Ministry of Labour and Social Services for bureaucracy and delaying changes to the Industrial Relations Act.

Mr Mwila said because of the bureaucracy and indecisiveness by the Ministry, President Kaunda had been forced to intervene in a number of labour problems, and this is over burdening him.

He warned that "when the die is cast, workers will resort to instant justice and the trade union will be blamed for this."

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE PLAN COSTS REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

THE provision of a comprehensive Primary Health Care programme over the next ten years will cost the Government K101,283,700

This is contained in a document on proposals for achieving comprehensive health for all prepared by the Ministry of Health's planning unit.

According to the ministry K10 million a year was required to provide primary health care to the whole nation.

In the 1980 budget the ministry had the second largest share after agriculture with a K110.4 million allocation.

For the primary health care system to be realised, 200 new rural health centres (stage one) would be constructed at a cost of K7 million between this year and 1989.

The ministry proposed that 250 rural health centres be upgraded (50 to stage two, and 200 to general improvement) at a cost of K5,500,000 and that 20 stage two and 20 stage one centres be upgraded to zonal health centres at a cost of K3 million.

It also calls for the construction of 1,600 new houses, 1,200 at rural and zonal health centres, 400 zonal hospitals at K15 million, bringing the total amount of capital expenditure in this sector to K30,500 over the

ten-year period. Recurrent expenditure would be K750,000.

The ministry also proposed that ten zonal health centres be upgraded to zonal hospitals at K3 million.

Five 50-bed district hospitals would be constructed at a cost of K7,500,000 and that the total primary health care capital expenditure would be about K45,100,000 while recurrent expenditure would be K56,183,700 for the same period.

Of the amount, K15,109,500 would be spent on training, K4,100,000 on transport under capital expenditure and K13,700,000 under recurrent expenditure on transport and K20 million on drugs under recurrent expenses.

The ministry says the present staff position for rural and urban health institutions was inadequate.

The provision of trained personnel and their effective deployment were crucial to the development of the scheme.

Health Minister, Mr Rajah Kunda, says in a foreword to the document, that the Party and its Government were committed to the provision of health for all people.

RCM NET PROFIT REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Text]

ROAN Consolidated Mines Limited (RCM) recorded a net profit of K9.1 million (K0.24 per share), after a tax provision of K3.7 million, for the three months ended June 30, 1980, a company spokesman announced yesterday.

This compares with net earning of K33.3 million (K1.10m share) achieved in the same period last year.

Production of copper in the quarter at 63,712 tonnes was a significant improvement over the 49,972 tonnes produced in the corresponding quarter of last year.

Copper sales of 64,080 tonnes were higher than the 56,866 tonnes recorded in 1979. The average sales price realised was K1,520 a tonne compared with K1,571 a tonne

a year ago, the spokesman said.

Cobalt production in the quarter under review totalled 464 tonnes against 563 tonnes in 1979. The lower level of production is accounted for by the maintenance shut down of the cobalt plant during the quarter. Sales were 143 tonnes compared with 560 tonnes a year ago, he said.

Transport routes in the quarter showed further improvement which boosted copper sales. The retention of sufficient skilled personnel continues to be a major problem to the company, the spokesman added.

In the light of the world economic situation and, in particular, the uncertain market conditions the board of directors resolved at its meeting held in Lusaka yesterday that no dividend be declared for the quarter ended June 30, 1980.

PETROLEUM ALLOCATION CUT SEEN HAMPERING CENSUS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 21 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

THE cutting down of petrol allocation to ministries is likely to hamper the forthcoming census of population and housing due to begin next Monday.

This was said yesterday by director of Central Statistics, Mr Mpafya Mulenga, when he also disclosed that his department would spend between K² and K8 million on the exercise as compared to K1 million which was spent during the 1969 census.

Last week, Minister of Power, Transport and Communication General Kingsley Chinkulu, announced in Parliament that the Government had reduced fuel allocation to ministers and ministers of state in a bid to conserve fuel.

But Mr Mulenga said this announcement would pose a big problem since it means that the department has to make special arrangements unlike previously when all that was needed was an LPO.

About 600 vehicles will be needed if the exercise has to be effective. "But even in this aspect, we will depend on the grid offices in all the provinces," he said.

Mr Mulenga said this was the second full census the country was to have the first one was in 1969 while a sample census was held in 1974.

According to Mr Mulenga, this is how the money will be spent: about K3 million will go into transport and fuel costs, another K3 million on enumeration allowances while the rest of the money will be

spent on paper, printing costs as well as costs of some temporary structures that have been put up.

The country has been divided into 24 census regions with each region comprising 240,000 people. The Copperbelt has the highest number of regions (five), while Lusaka has three and the rest have two each.

Below the regions come the districts and within the districts there will be supervisory areas which have been divided into renumeration areas which have between 300 and 500 people.

Mr Mulenga pointed out that there would be about 15,000 people engaged in the exercise - 600 supervisors, 1,000 team leaders, 12,000 enumerators and 130 supervisors who will be attached to the district census office.

The director said during the sample census in 1974, it was found that the growth rate between 1969 and 1974 was 2.9 per cent but this is expected to rise to about three per cent.

"Assuming that the rates found in 1974 have gone up, the population should be close to six million people. But this will take sometime since all the information will have to be fed into the computer and it may take as long as two years

before it would start coming out," he explained.

The census will try to find out the social and economic characteristics, the birth and death rate, marital status rate, the languages spoken, migration characteristics, education and occupations of people and also look at housing and housing conditions.

He said normally census of population has to be carried out every ten years and initially the exercise was supposed to be conducted last year.

"But because of the Zimbabwe freedom war which was going on some of the areas were not very safe and so the exercise was put off."

Meanwhile, Zams reports that enumerators and team leaders are currently undergoing an intensive orientation exercise at Mansa in readiness for the census of population and houses.

According to Mansa district secretary, Mr Henry Mpundu, the orientation exercise will end tomorrow.

Mr Mpundu revealed in an interview that Luapula Province had been divided into two zones, namely, the northern zone which comprises Nchelenge, Mwenze and Kawambwa districts and southern zone comprising Samfya and Mansa districts.

The senior census supervisor for Samiya, Mr. Kenford Kumwenda, has said there may be difficulties in carrying out the census exercise in the district if more secondary school students do not come forward to register as enumerators.

Speaking in an interview, Mr. Kumwenda said of the required 238 enumerators, he had only managed to recruit 150 students.

Mr. Kumwenda appealed to Form III, Form IV and Form 5 students in the district to come forward and register themselves as enumerators.

CSO: 4420

NEW POLICE FORCE POSTS CREATED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Government has created more than 1,000 new posts in the Zambia Police Force and the same number of ranks may be created next year "if the economy does not nose-dive," Home Affairs Minister, Mr Wilted Phiri, revealed in Parliament yesterday.

Mr Phiri told the House that it was the wish of the Party and its Government to have an efficient, well-trained, and disciplined police force big enough to cope with the problems of law and order.

The minister said this in reply to a motion on the reformation of the police force, moved by Mr Namushi Namuchana (Liuwa) early this week.

Reformation of the police force, he said, was an on-going exercise and all measures taken by his ministry from time to time were aimed at achieving these goals.

But he admitted that despite efforts by his ministry, the acute shortage of houses and office accommodation still haunted the force.

"This is a problem that will take a long time to solve unless we have a sudden windfall in our economic situation," he said.

He said he was examining the feasibility of encouraging people to provide houses to police on self-help basis as suggested last year by Mr Eno Juma Banda (Chiwala).

But he explained that the problem of housing was more complex than some people imagined because it also affected prisons and immigration officers and civil servants, who were equally important.

On calls by several MPs that the force must be completely reorganised to make it more effective, the minister said backbenchers were not advocating anything new since measures were already being taken to achieve this goal.

On training, he said 1,200 officers were currently undergoing various courses locally and abroad to enable them improve their skills.

"In order to improve managerial skills, some

officers are given chance to attend courses at the National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA), Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation and the President's Citizenship College."

He pointed out that lack of resources was the main inhibiting factor, adding that more could be done if more resources became available.

And in a bid to curb transport problems, 900 vehicles would be made available to the police force this year. "If present negotiations with a foreign government end well, a few more vehicles will again be available to the force next year."

He could not comment on conditions of service, saying he did not want to prejudice the work of the administrative committee of inquiry currently revising salaries of all public servants.

Mr Phiri denied the force condoned indiscipline, pointing out that stern action, including dismissal, was taken against any officer who committed an offence.

He also defended police officers accused of being arrogant and rude. He said policemen's behaviour towards people was a reflection of the behaviour of members of the public towards them.

The minister scoffed at accusations that he was promoting the use of Nyanja in the force, adding that he took great exception to being labelled a tribalist and to criticism directed at him as an individual.

"I do not mind being criticised as a minister because this is a public office. But when the criticism is directed at me as an individual and that criticism had to be tribal, then I take great exception."

He said Mr Rex Nataia (Bweengwa) should know that he (Mr Phiri) did not create the problems now existing in his ministry. "I found them and everything is being done to resolve them."

"But as a minister and therefore, part of the institution of Government, I take the responsibility for what may have taken place in the past and what is taking place now."

Mr Phiri and Mr Nataia were both contributing to the debate on the motion raised by Mr Namuchana for the Government to re-organise the police force.

The minister pointed out that the remarks by Mr Nataia were destructive because the popularity of Nyanja in the force is historical and the language is not taught as a course at Lilayi Training School.

NKOMO'S PERSONAL CAMPAIGN TO INSTILL STABILITY DESCRIBED

Began a Fortnight Ago

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 80 p 2

[Text]

BULAWAYO

THE Patriotic Front president and Home Affairs Minister, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said in Bulawayo yesterday that he was waging a personal campaign to instill national peace, stability and a countrywide sense of unity.

The campaign, which began about a fortnight ago when he addressed a mass rally at Beitbridge, has covered the Urungwe district, Chemungu TFL, Gokwe and the Lupane-Kana regions.

In an interview at his Pelandaba home, Dr Nkomo said: "It is vital that all people should understand that our country has gone through a major political stage — that of the attainment of national freedom and sovereignty.

"That is what we fought for and got through the last general election.

"The election results may not be palatable to those of us who are not ZANU (PF) members, but that is absolutely immaterial to what we have achieved — independence.

"Having got independence and freedom, we must safeguard them through national unity, peace and stability. Whatever political changes we would like to take place must come through the ballot box and not through the barrel of a gun.

"We must now forsake violent politics and adopt mature and democratic means to reach power. Violence breeds violence, which leads to instability, which produces economic and social chaos. We can't afford to let our country slide

into another period of suffering, misery and economic stagnation.

Dr Nkomo said the next stage of his campaign would take him to Chiredzi, Triangle, Mlilwe, Lundi complex before he toured the Beilingswe and Shabani-Mashaba areas.

"People must now realise that gone are the days for mud-slinging and name-calling. We must all promote reconciliation through national unity and non-tribalistic politics.

"The duty of every citizen now is to uphold the rule of law by co-operating with and assisting the police whose job is to see that our country's laws are respected for our own benefits.

"The police do not make the law. We, the elected MPs, make or unmake the laws. We must understand this so that if we have complaints, they must be directed to the right place rather than to our hard-working police force.

While it was a national duty to uphold the rule of law, everybody had a right to enjoy freedom "for which thousands of our brave sons and daughters sacrificed.

"There is no reason for any party to be using force or coercive methods to get support in Zimbabwe today. There is no justification for any person to be subjecting others to torture, unlawful courts or intimidation to achieve a political objective today. Such methods cannot generate and spread national peace.

He regretted that resettlement of former refugees was not moving "as quickly as one would have wished".

"I hope this problem will be dealt with by the appropriate authorities soon as many people are still stranded all over the country," he said.

"BE PATIENT"

His campaign would also call upon the people to be patient while the Government was "untying many knots created by previous Parliaments to exploit the masses".

Lack of patience might lead to anarchy and national ruin.

On the role of chiefs, Dr Nkomo said: "We might have quarrelled

with some chiefs during the liberation struggle, but that did not mean we were quarrelling against the institution of chieftainship.

"There is a difference between a personality and an institution. That is yet another message I am carrying during my campaign."

"For our country to move towards economic prosperity, social happiness and political stability, we must respect and uphold law and order, deepen national unity and peace through co-operation and reconciliation."

Forsake Violence

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 80 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE appeal by the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Nkomo, for everyone to forsake the politics of violence and to promote reconciliation deserves the widest support.

As leader of the Patriotic Front party, Dr Nkomo must promote the interests of his followers. That is his right and his duty.

But he made it abundantly clear in the interview published yesterday as he has done in previous statements and speeches that those who advocate the adoption of violent methods as a means of bringing about political change have no place in Zimbabwe.

His advice applies equally to members of all parties including those supporters of the party which swept to power who believe that party rank and status put them above the law.

At this stage in our development where outside aid and investment is essential, the need for stability and order surely needs no emphasising.

We have got to prove to the world that we have put behind us for good any thought of achieving political aims through a strategy of violence, whether it be by intimidation of the individual or by defiance of the lawfully established organs of government.

Zimbabweans have the opportunity now to show their political maturity. There must be room for opposing views and for criticism. And the Government must be big enough to heed this when it appears justified. That is part of what democracy is all about.

GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE BILL SETTING UP PEOPLE'S MILITIA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT is to introduce a Bill in Parliament to set up a people's militia to be stationed throughout the country, a Cabinet source said yesterday.

The force, to be drawn from former guerrillas, will be used to protect the public, particularly in rural areas, against the activities of dissidents.

Discussions on the subject are already under way between the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and the Minister of Local Government and Housing and of District Administration, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, who will be responsible for the militia.

The source disclosed this after Mr Mugabe told a Heroes' Day rally in Sinota that guerrillas would soon be deployed to protect the people.

Mr Mugabe also said discussions were going on between him and Mr Zvobgo on the subject.

The Prime Minister warned that dissidents would be crushed and blamed "Dmakutsaku" (UANC) malcontents for unleashing a reign of terror against the people.

He asked why anyone should be saying he ought to have been elected when the electorate had chosen ZANU (PF) to be their Government.

The Government was aware, said Mr Mugabe, that the people around Sinota were victims of bombings and beatings by dissidents.

Some had even had their homes destroyed, but firm action would be taken against the perpetrators.

The Prime Minister was speaking in Chinholi football field to mark Heroes' Day and to commemorate the death in 1966 of seven guerrillas, who were the first group to launch the armed struggle and were killed on the outskirts of the town.

He said those who had been rejected by the people should accept defeat and stop intimidating and terrorising people. If UANC dissidents continued "misbehaving" they would be dealt with mercilessly.

The elected Government had now embarked on a programme to fulfil its promises to the people and land redistribution had started to boost agricultural production by peasants.

The Government had already acted to introduce free education and free medical services.

Calling on parents not to prevent children from attending school on the pretext that they had to herd cattle, the Prime Minister also said it was "the duty of the Government to ensure that every sick citizen received medical attention".

To boost peasant agriculture the Government would provide land, agricultural implements, tractors and fertilisers.

But it was up to particular communities to arrange among themselves the best means of sharing the facilities.

The Prime Minister was greeted by a large jubilant crowd, which he told that yesterday and today were important days.

Relating the history of General Tongogara, whose embalmed body was brought from Mozambique for burial yesterday, Mr Mugabe said the late army commander was hated by the enemy because he masterminded the armed struggle.

It was regrettable, he added, that General Tongogara had died in a car accident as freedom dawned upon Zimbabwe.

The Prime Minister said Comrade Charm, a secretary in his office, was one of the survivors of the accident in which only General Tongogara had died.

He said Heroes' Days were an occasion for both sorrow as well as joy because while the country mourned the death of guerrillas it rejoiced that their sacrifices had been rewarded by the achievement of independence.

ATTACKS ON POLICE IN VARIOUS AREAS REPORTED

Two Killed in Mtoko

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Roger McDonald]

[Text]

TWO policemen were killed — one in an ambush — and the police camp and a civilian house in Mtoko were fired at on Saturday, police said yesterday.

At about 3.30 p.m. a uniformed black constable on duty in the Chinzanga Township, Mtoko, intervened in a dispute between ZANLA elements and Prison Service officials.

He was severely kicked and beaten about the head and body by the ZANLA men and died in Mtoko hospital at about 4 p.m., a police spokesman said yesterday. A number of people have been arrested in connection with the murder.

At about 7.20 p.m. the same day, a burst of automatic rifle fire was directed over Mtoko police station. Sporadic firing continued for about 30 to 35 minutes, but there was no apparent damage to buildings.

The officer commanding Marandellas district, which covers Mtoko, Chief Superintendent Mike Tasker, said fire was not returned.

A group of Support Unit men was sent from a nearby base to help defend the police station.

They were ambushed as they passed the turnoff to assembly point X-ray along the main Mrewa-Mtoko road.

One white patrol officer was shot through the head and died about 20 minutes later, Chief Superintendent Tasker said.

Another patrol officer received minor shrapnel wounds to his hand. The vehicle was hit seven times, Chief Superintendent Tasker said. Assembly point X-ray has about 1 000 Libyan - trained guerrillas.

Names of the dead have not been released as next-of-kin have not yet been informed. The spokesman said police were holding a full-scale inquiry.

At the scene, Chief Superintendent Tasker told the Herald that "the war is ended" and the police were reacting to this incident.

"This was an unprovoked ambush without any prior warning."

Police recovered a number of expended cartridges near the site of the ambush yesterday afternoon. They were of communist origin and had been fired from AK rifles, he said.

The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office, Mr Emerson Mwanagawa, and the ZANLA commander, Mr Ras Nkomo, were expected to visit Mtoko police.

At about the same time as the ambush on the main road, a Mtoko supervisor, Mr Jan Lacki, was fired at in the garden of his home.

"At about 7.30 p.m. I went to cool myself outside the house but inside the security fence. There was a burst of fire and this morning I found five bullet holes in my security wall," he said.

"I also found this in the place where I had been standing," he said, holding a bullet which it was thought had ricocheted off an outer security fence.

"I went flat on my stomach and crawled back to my house. They were firing tracers. I telephoned the police and they told me to switch off the lights and patrol my house.

"As far as I am concerned, I escaped by the skin of my teeth. The fact that I am able to tell the police is simply bad marksmanship.

"I am definitely leaving the area," said Mr

Lacki, who works for the Mtoko Rural Council.

Mtoko District Commissioner, Mr John Markram, said he doubted the incidents were linked to the country's first district council elections held at the weekend.

The voting, held by the "view" system, had been calm and peaceful and were well attended in all 19 wards by both candidates and voters.

He repeated a warning he gave in recent months, saying that as long as the assembly points remained and the men inside them continued to be unoccupied, problems could be expected.

Other Incidents Occur

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Mtoko-- THE POLICE CAMP here came under sporadic automatic fire for between 15 and 20 minutes last night for the second night in a row, a police spokesman said here yesterday.

Last night's incident was the latest in a series of violent incidents since the weekend, in which one policeman was allegedly battered to death by ZANLA guerillas in the township here, another was shot dead in an ambush a few kilometres from the town and the police camp was attacked on Saturday night.

Chief Superintendent Mike Tasker, Officer in Charge of Marandellas District, told Iana in an interview that he believed the incidents were initiated by former ZANLA guerillas from nearby Assembly Point X-Ray.

Containing about 1000 ZANLA guerillas, Assembly Point X-Ray is on the main road between Salisbury and Mtoko, about 5 km from the small village, and about 100 m from the main road.

The Chief Superintendent described the situation as "tense".

Chief Superintendent Tasker said last night's attack began at about 7.20 p.m.

Investigations yesterday morning, including a sweep of the area, revealed the firing positions. Police recovered a number of expended cartridge cases of 7.62 (intermediate) rounds, fired from weapons of Soviet-bloc origin.

Police returned fire this time, having held back during Saturday night's attack, he said. There were no casualties and no strikes on anything in the police camp.

He believed both attacks were an attempt by the ex-guerillas to intimidate police into surrendering the 16 being held at the station in connection with the murder of a black constable on Saturday night.

All 16 had been arrested in Chinanga township, just next to the village.

An undisclosed number of Joint High Command representatives, including at least one ZANLA commander, were in Mtoko yesterday. A number of senior police officers were seen arriving later in the afternoon.

The Chief Superintendent said they were involved in discussions "trying to defuse the situation and obviate a recurrence".

He declined to comment on the discussions, other than saying that no final conclusions had been arrived at.

'CAUTION'

Disclosing the details of the ambush on Saturday night, he said the three police vehicles called to the scene had been travelling without lights as they had been informed of the earlier incidents and had been told to proceed "with due caution".

As they drove past the turn-off to X-Ray a man armed with an AK47 rifle stepped in the road and attempted to stop the vehicles.

Suspecting a road block, the police vehicles proceeded and were fired on by the man who had jumped out of the way of the passing vehicles.

This was followed by firing from the side of the road by up to 15 men, he said.

Superintendent Tasker stressed that the war had ended, and that he would not have deployed such a relatively small number of men (a dozen) on Saturday night to boost

the Mtoko force had he believed that such "unprovoked" attacks would take place.

"There is a potentially inflammable situation here," he said.

"Assembly points are a focal point of unrest this time. I do not see any peace until they are dissolved and the men are either absorbed into the army or gainfully employed."

Chief Superintendent Tasker said there was an "anti-police attitude" prevailing in the area. "The local populace are still under the aegis of war-time fervour, inculcated by ex-guerillas," he said.

Farmers Might Leave Mtoko

MTOKO.

RHODESIAN FRONT MP, Mr Andre Holland, at a meeting of the local farmers' association here last week, proposed that all farmers in the area consider leaving en masse for other areas, a former head of the association said here yesterday.

After the incidents of the weekend, in which two policemen were killed, allegedly by ZANLA guerillas from the nearby X-ray Assembly Point, and the police station was twice subjected to automatic fire, there is likely to be strong support for the suggestion, said Mrs Nancy Guild, immediate past president of the association and chairman of the Mtoko South Rural Council.

Mr Holland had been told at the meeting of the situation the farmers were facing in the area, all posed by the guerillas from X-ray which is about two kilometres from Mrs Guild's farm, and had made the suggestion tentatively, reports Iana.

Mrs Guild said the majority of the farmers present had thought it was "quite a good idea", but all had agreed the matter needed a great deal of serious thought. The area, virtually surrounded by tribal reserves, had nearly 100 farmers at the beginning of the war. There are now 20.

The Scots-born Mrs Guild has been on her farm since November last year. They have their own farm further west but still in the area, but left last year

because labour was unavailable.

Their move to their new farm near Mtoko was prompted by the fact that a security forces base was close by, and they believed its proximity would give some stability to their labour. But the base became an assembly point.

Mrs Guild said before the weekend she felt as if she was living "on the edge of a volcano". Now, however, "it feels as if it has erupted".

Mrs Guild said there would now be considerably more support for Mr Holland's suggestion, even though it was possible that five would prefer to stay. It was unlikely, however, that the latter would remain if the bulk left the area.

During the war, she said, if one was being attacked, one could be sure that help would arrive within the hour. But this assurance had now disappeared.

And if one retaliated, the returning fire could be a signal for others to come to the farm and join in the attack.

As tobacco farmers they had suffered considerably with their labour, as the grading sheds were virtually a stone's throw away from X-ray. Each day, she said, her husband received "visitors" from the Assembly Point.

Workers have been discouraged from working efficiently and told "the land is ours now anyway".

"We held this end of the country during the war," Mrs Guild said, "and this is the thanks we get for it."

Four Assaulted in Mt Darwin

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

FOUR policemen, two of them regular constables and two auxiliaries, were assaulted by ZANLA elements in the Mount Darwin area on Monday, police said in Salisbury yesterday.

The three auxiliary constables were collecting water with a vehicle at the Nyamvumbi Dam in the Chimande TTL at about 10 a.m. when they were approached by 30 ZANLA members in a vehicle, a police spokesman said.

Two of the constables were assaulted but the third managed to escape and report to Mount Darwin police.

The constable who was driving was then forced by the ZANLA men to intercept two regular police constables on a bicycle patrol. The ZANLA men surrounded them, fired in the air and removed the constables' pistols which they unloaded and then returned to them. They were then punched, the spokesman said.

PUNCHED

All four policemen were then taken away and were made to lie on the ground where, in the presence of 40 local people, they were punched and beaten with sticks and abused for using the name

British South Africa Police.

Their shoulder tabs were torn off and notebooks and police documents were removed. The two regular constables were accused of laying landmines in the area, the spokesman said.

All four men were then released and told to report to the officer in charge of Mount Darwin police and tell him that police patrols should seek ZANLA's permission to enter the area.

Three of the four men received "moderate to severe" injuries and were taken to Bindura hospital. Police were investigating, the spokesman said.

ZANLA Lacks Control

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Roger McDonald]

[Text]

THE recent violence which led to the killing of two policemen and attacks on the Mtoko police camp were due to a lack of control by ZANLA commanders in assembly point X-ray, police said yesterday.

Chief Superintendent Mike Tasker, officer commanding the Marandellas district, said in Mtoko: "The situation is still tense and potentially explosive."

Three ZANLA men based at X-ray were being held in connection with the death of Constable Mapingire (23), he said.

Constable Mapingire died in Mtoko Hospital on Saturday after being assaulted in Chinzanaga township.

Police headquarters yesterday named the victim of an ambush on the

Mtoko-Mrewa road on the same day as Lance Section Officer Eric Peter Smith (20) of the Support Unit.

Chief Superintendent Tasker said a further eight ZANLA suspects were still in the assembly point and ZANLA commanders had been asked to hand them over to the police for questioning in connection with the death of Constable Mapingire.

He said no arrests had yet been made in connection with the ambush in which Lance Section Officer Smith was killed.

ZANLA commanders had again been asked to help by handing over a number of men and their weapons for examination.

"The assistance of ZANLA commanders is expected since a meeting on Monday with Major-General Bruce Campbell and Brigadier John McVey

of the army and Senior Assistant Commissioner "Paddy" Ward (the officer commanding Mashonaland Province), Mr Ian Hogg (the officer commanding Support Unit) and Chief Superintendent Robin Harvey, the police liaison officer to the Joint High Command," he said.

Also present at the meeting was senior ZANLA commander Mr Mahuru Anderson. A further meeting was arranged for yesterday between Chief Superintendent Tasker, the Mtoko member-in-charge, Inspector Rod Riedy, local and Joint High Command commanders and liaison officers, and the Mtoko District Commissioner, Mr John Markram.

Chief Superintendent Tasker said: "Commercial farmers, civil servants and local residents are more

than concerned for their safety and that of their families; the situation is still tense and potentially explosive."

Everyone was waiting for the results of the police investigation, he said, and "an assurance that they can proceed with their normal business without harassment or fear that they may be shot at or ambushed while travelling on the main Mtoko-Mrewa to Salisbury road".

Police had "been concerned for some time about the apparent deteriorating situation in the Mtoko police area", where elements from Rathgar Farm and assembly points X-ray and Delta at Dendera had been involved.

As a result, a section of Support Unit was sent to the Mtoko commercial farming area on August 14 following two incidents of alleged assault and stoning and of harassment involving farmers and ZANLA elements. Their task was to prevent such confrontations, he said.

He said that apart from the death of Constable Mapingire, the three other incidents, which included two "ineffectual attacks" on the police camp and the killing of Lance Section Officer Smith, "clearly illustrate the regrettable lack of control of ZANLA forces by commanders at assembly point X-ray".

Support Unit would remain in the Mtoko area to "defuse the situation", he said, as well as assisting the local police in the maintenance of law

and order and the reassurance of the local community.

To facilitate the "expected arrest" of those suspected of the killing of the two policemen, regular meetings would be held between police, local ZANLA commanders and the DC, he said.

He discounted any possibility of direct paramilitary action in assembly point X-ray and declined to give numbers of Support Unit men operating in the area.

He, Inspector Riedy and Mr Marikam later held talks for more than an hour with Commander Patience Shiri of Joint High Command and three representatives from assembly point X-ray.

The ZANLA men were reluctant to speak to the Press but Chief Superintendent Tasker said the discussions were profitable.

"All we have discussed is deployment and future liaisons. The ZANLA commanders have guaranteed their full co-operation in bringing the persons involved in the two killings to trial," he said.

The number of ZANLA forces was believed to be about 4 750, with about 1 000 Libya-trained men in X-ray, about 255 Yugoslav-trained ZANLA police on Rathgar Farm and between 3 200 and 3 500 ZANLA men at assembly point Delta in Dendera, Inspector Riedy said.

But, Chief Superintendent Tasker added, it was difficult to confirm numbers as a head count had never been carried out and the assembly points did not supply figures.

Demonstration in Umvukwes

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Bill Hipson]

[Text]

THERE were ugly scenes in Umvukwes yesterday when a crowd of more than 1 000 people converged on the police station.

Mr Isaac Munetsi, a member of the Umvukwes branch of ZANU (PF), said the march had been inspired by the party.

He said the local population felt that the accused, whom he called a "ZANLA comrade", was innocent and should not be appearing in court.

The party had called a meeting of the population in Mvurwi on Monday night and it was agreed that everyone should attend the court.

"Everybody went to the ZANU (PF) office in the morning and they marched to the police station," said Mr Munetsi. "The police saw us coming and closed the gates."

"The crowd stayed outside the fence, watched by police inside. Some had guns and some had riot shields."

Mr Munetsi said no one was working during the demonstration. "Even all the cooks had to go."

He said it had been agreed that the crowd would attend the accused's next court appearance.

Part of the crowd surged through the gates of the police station's security fence. Later the cars of two women drivers were attacked, eyewitnesses said.

As almost the entire village workforce took part in the demonstration, homes were without water supply for most of the morning and stores did not open until noon.

Most homes were without workers, including Malvern House, where about a dozen elderly people live.

A police spokesman said last night the local population seemed to have an interest in the appearance in court of a man facing a criminal charge.

A large crowd gathered outside the police station, where the court was to be convened.

"When the prison van carrying prisoners entered the police station grounds through the security fence a small part of the crowd got through the gate after the van," said the spokesman.

"They promptly sat down inside the grounds and said they were not leaving until they heard the outcome of the case."

"The man was remanded to appear in Sinola and when the crowd were told this they left the grounds of the police station peacefully."

"There was no violence. As a result of this businesses did not open until midday, because most of the employees were outside the police station."

"Two women travelling in a vehicle were told to get out. When they did this they were ridiculed by the crowd and then they were allowed to drive the car away. Police are investigating this incident," said the spokesman.

Mrs Dawn Wingate, wife of the manager of Hariana

Farm, said she was driving her car through the village when she encountered the crowd.

"With all the shops closed and not a soul to be seen the place was like a ghost town when I arrived from the farm," said Mrs Wingate.

"I saw this crowd of hundreds of people, including women and children. I tried to drive slowly through."

They started hitting the car and jumping on it and sitting on the bonnet. The door on the driver's side was wrenched open and arms tried to drag me out.

"I kept hold of the steering wheel and kept the car going slowly."

All this time I was being punched and called a white pig.

"I drove to the doctor's house and he treated me," said Mrs Wingate.

The District Medical Officer said he treated Mrs Wingate for shock and cuts on her face. He said her stockings had been torn.

"I kept her here for about an hour and then the police gave her an armed escort to the farm."

The doctor, whose house is near the police station, said there were more than 1 000 people in the crowd.

He said another woman's car was stoned and damaged. She had taken refuge in the house of the assistant headmaster.

ZANU (PF) Attempt To End Trouble

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 1

Text 7 ZANU (PF) officials have addressed the local population in Mvurwi, Umvukwes, in a bid to prevent a recurrence of Tuesday's march in which more than 1 000 people converged on the police station.

"We are trying to normalise the situation," Mr Parai Masango, MP, and chairman of the Mashonaland Central Province of ZANU (PF) said yesterday.

He said the person who had claimed in yesterday's report to be a party member and said the party had inspired the demonstration had no authority to speak for ZANU (PF).

"We did not inspire this and we did not call the meeting on Monday night when it was decided that the people should march to the police station," said Mr Masango.

"We don't know who organised the meeting or the march.

"It is the party's objective to discourage people from doing anything which causes disruption, not the opposite," he said.

Police are still investigating the incident in which the cars of two women were attacked.

The people had marched to the police station to hear the outcome of an appearance in court of a man Mr Masango described as a member of the ZANU (PF) commissary department.

CSO: 4420

MORE BLACKS TO FILL SENIOR POLICE POSTS

Vacancies Already Created

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Gilbert Mawaring]

[Text] Zimbabwe is to have its first black Deputy Commissioner of Police within six months. Blacks will also fill posts for four senior assistant commissioners, four assistant commissioners and a chief superintendent in the next two to four months, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Tarisai Ziyambi, announced yesterday.

The vacancies have already been created within the Zimbabwe Republic Police, Mr Ziyambi said in an interview.

The promotions have been approved by President Banana, who, acting in terms of Section 94(2) of the Constitution has given general directives of policy to the Police Commissioner, Mr Peter Allum, to enforce a balanced representation in the force.

Most of the men to fill the posts are already on intensive courses in Britain.

The first batch is expected back in the country in and about two months and would, on arrival, be automatically promoted to their new posts.

The men, at Bramshill Police Staff Training College and Hendon Police College, London, left as inspectors but have been elevated to superintendents, said Mr Ziyambi.

"Vacancies for their new ranks have already been created for them to fill. In addition, it is expected that one of these officers will be promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissioner within six months."

Mr Ziyambi said the incumbent officers in these posts would not be "kicked out."

"It is just part of our expansion programme and those whites currently holding these positions will remain in them."

The rank of sergeant-major would be phased out to accelerate promotion of officers in the lower ranks of the force.

There are 250 sergeant-majors at present and all will be given the opportunity of being moved up to the rank of patrol officers.

The rank of sergeant-major will remain in existence only until the "residue" of those not wishing to take promotion either change their minds, or leave the force.

And all sergeants with 15 years' service or more will, if they wish, automatically become patrol officers. There are nearly 600 sergeants with enough service.

"Promotion procedure will be modified to bring about quicker promotion and to improve the position of those in the lower ranks.

"At present, there is a qualifying period during which men must serve in each of the lower ranks before being eligible for promotion. This period has been reduced," he said. He did not state the length.

There will also be a double increment for constables and sergeants who pass their promotion examinations but cannot be moved up because of lack of vacancies or because they have not served their qualifying period.

At present there are 12 black inspectors, 65 section officers and 429 patrol officers.

Changes Long Overdue

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Police Changes"]

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Republic Police force has entered a period of change in three significant respects: It is reverting to a purely civil role; it is to be enlarged considerably; and it is to have blacks as senior officers.

All of these changes are long overdue.

The addition of more than 1 000 recruits in the next few months should end the need for the police to have to rely to a disproportionate extent on several types of reservist.

Britain is helping to train selected men who will return to fill positions up to deputy commissioner; and others, like the 250 sergeant majors, could become patrol officers.

How different this outlook is from only a few years ago when the force had no black patrol officers although there were men of long experience below this rank. Had they been steadily promoted over the years there would not have been the present need to put blacks quickly into higher positions.

The newly trained and promoted men can replace the white officers who have left, and also fill the new positions being created by the enlargement of the force. The deputy Minister of Home Affairs says the white officers who remain are not being adversely affected.

The desirable new-look police force seems to be working out with fewer internal problems than might have been expected. What is important is the type of training the men receive and the attitudes they adopt to their colleagues and the public.

The mere fact that all now have a real chance to be true policemen and not also acting-soldiers should please all who want only to be upholders of the law.

CSO: 4420

SHAKE-UP OF BOTHA CABINET APPROVED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Botha's Shake-up"]

[Text]

SUPPORTERS of reform in South Africa have reason to be pleased both by the character and extent of the Cabinet reshuffle announced by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha.

Since Mr Botha took office, there has been so little sign of progress in his declared policy of "meaningful change" that many have doubted his good intentions.

He has now taken a bold gamble by surrounding himself with far more liberal thinkers and has even gone outside politics to find four new ministers.

It would be naive to imagine, of course, that "liberal" thinking in South-Africa equates to liberal thought in the rest of the world, but there are at least signs of a break with the more rabid right.

This is evident in the shifting of Dr Andries Treurnicht, Minister of Public Works, Statistics and Tourism, into a newly-created and comparatively unimportant Ministry of State Administration and Statistics.

How much "meaningful change" can be brought about by the new administration remains to be seen and Mr Botha's biggest hurdle now will be to convince an extremely wary electorate of the wisdom of his Cabinet shake-up.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER SAYS FOOD GROWING GETS PRIORITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 4

[Text]

ZIMBABWE was not going to compromise its newly-won independence by failing to feed itself, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeremayi, told the House.

Speaking during committee of Supply consideration of the \$34.7 million vote for his Ministry, Dr Sekeremayi blamed the previous "fascist" Government for doing nothing to enhance food production in tribal areas.

"We are going to assist very actively in food production," he said.

The Minister said that while crop yields were generally satisfactory on farms in the commercial sector, it was immoral that there were "huge chunks of land held for speculative purposes by absentee landlords".

He said he was gratified that Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands) was aware of the advantages of collective farming. Mr Elsworth had earlier told the House he believed the Government's concept of collective farming would achieve better results than individual peasant agriculture.

Mechanisation increased productivity, but was not

practical on small acreages, Mr Elsworth said, but there was no reason why collective agriculture should not match commercial farming.

Dr Sekeremayi agreed with Mr S. D. Malunga (PF, Matabeleland North) that the war had been fought over the issue of land. Previous governments had pursued a deliberate policy of crowding the majority of the people into unproductive Tribal Trust Lands, he said.

Now farms were needed for resettling people living on land which had been "so misused that there is very little that can be done about it now".

But the Minister said commercial farmers would not be expropriated "as long as we operate within the Constitution". The Government's aim was to ensure tribal farmers were given adequate training in land use.

Replying to questions from Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) Dr Sekeremayi said he had considered the possibility of issuing land bonds and would make a statement "at an appropriate moment".

The vote was approved.

GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH NEWS AGENCY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Gilbert Mawaring]

[Text]

THE Government intended to establish a news agency before the end of the year, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, announced yesterday.

Other changes planned in a programme to expand news dissemination in Zimbabwe, were:

- Turning the fortnightly Government newspaper, The People, into a weekly from Monday and later into into a Shona and English daily.

- The establishment of a mass communications institute in Salisbury next year with the help of UNESCO and UNICEF.

Extensive discussions had been held with Iana, which it was hoped, would operate on a shared equity basis with the Government in running the news agency, to be called the Zimbabwe News Agency — (ZINA), the Minister said in an interview.

Asked whether the establishment of ZINA would entail taking over Iana, the Inter-African News Agency, the Minister said: "No, not necessarily."

"I will make a proper announcement giving all the details later, but I can confirm we will have a national news agency before the end of the year," he said.

The question of editorial staff to run the news agency had not yet been discussed, said the Minister.

Apart from becoming a weekly, the format of The People would be changed and an all-out circulation

drive launched to reach as many people in the rural areas as possible. This was to bring about a more effective dissemination of Government policies and development plans to the rural masses.

A special committee was examining all aspects of the establishment of the Mass Communications Institute and will soon present the Minister with its report.

The institute would train journalists, radio and television announcers, cameramen, photographers, public relations officers and advertising agents.

Dr Shamuyarira said the re-organisation and restructuring of ZBC, mainly on the lines suggested by the BBC, had been completed although a recommendation that the ZBC should be answerable to Parliament has been rejected by the Government.

The recommendation was that the Board of Governors should be appointed by the President with the approval of the National Assembly and that the corporation's statements of accounts be submitted to Parliament for scrutiny.

"We found this to be too cumbersome. We cannot subject every governor to the pressure of approval from Parliament," said the Minister.

On the recently appointed Board of Governors, the Minister said it was a competent team made up of people, with varied artistic and cultural abilities and the Government was confident it would discharge its responsibilities to the satisfaction of all Zimbabweans.

"The previous board was heavily politicised and not competent enough to run the affairs of the ZBC," the Minister said.

Commenting on the criticism against ZBC, the Minister said this was from a small group of extreme Rhodesian Front rightwingers who, "in any case, have never accepted majority rule or that ZBC is projecting majority views".

"As I said in Parliament, for the few who cannot accept the wishes of the majority it is just tough luck.

"It is a small element of people such as General Walls who are opposing the new changes, but we believe the majority of whites have accepted the new order.

"From the evidence we have gathered, most whites want to make Zimbabwe their home and have committed themselves to making a success of this country because it is theirs as well.

NO EFFECT

"I can say with confidence that the few who are out to destabilise the

country will have no effect on its body-politic."

Commenting on allegations that ZBC gave air time only to ZANU (PF), Dr. Shamuyarira said that was "inaccurate". He had asked the PF to take its choir to the ZBC studios to have their songs recorded.

"The only conditions we have set are that their music or dances must be of high quality and that the songs must not be divisive," he said.

There was no rush to introduce colour television on ZTV as it was an expensive venture. There was, however, the realisation that most countries were changing to colour and Zimbabwe could not lag behind.

He also said negotiations were underway with the PTO for the construction of an earth station and co-operation was being sought with other countries for satellite communications.

OFFICIAL OPPOSITION NOT NEEDED--MUTASA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 6

[Article by Francis Mdlongwa]

[Text]

THE Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, said yesterday he did not think there was a need for an official opposition in the Zimbabwe Parliament.

He said that both MPs of the ruling coalition Government and the Rhodesian Front seemed to have reconciled themselves to not having a parliamentary opposition.

It was up to the RF leader, Mr Ian Smith, and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to discuss the issue, and until the two men had reached a decision, "there is nothing for me to do".

Mr Mutasa said in an interview yesterday: "There is really nothing for me to do until the two parties — ZANU (PF) and the Patriotic Front on the one hand, and the RF on the other — come to me and tell me what they want, but my own feeling is that there is no need for an official opposition.

"We are a democracy

... but the biggest difficulty that I am facing now is that while the RF wants to be the official opposition, one of their members is in the present Government (Mr David Smith).

"This is why I have involved other parties that constitute the Government, including the Prime Minister, because I am not quite clear as to the undertakings the Government and the RF made prior to Mr David Smith's appointment.

"I therefore feel this is a matter for discussion between the Prime Minister and Mr Smith. If Mr Mugabe says 'yes', then I will recognise them (the RF) as the official opposition.

"But again, the fact that the RF does not really reflect the feeling of a cross section of the population makes it more difficult for me to recognise them."

Mr Mutasa added that since he had not heard anything from either Mr Smith or the Prime Min-

ister about the issue, this "implies they have resolved their differences".

The RF leader was not available for comment last night.

In his wide-ranging interview, the Speaker warned MPs that unless they stuck to parliamentary procedure and language, he might be compelled to act and throw out of the House those who disobeyed him or the rules of the legislature.

However, he hoped he would not have to use such "immense powers", adding he was at the moment appealing to the "adult national leaders" of the House to conduct themselves in an orderly manner.

Mr Mutasa said although he appreciated the composition of the present Parliament was "totally different" from others in the past as members had been former enemies who called each other "terrorists" or an "illegal regime", he expected a high level of conduct from them all.

MONEY SUPPLY INCREASE SEEN AGGRAVATING INFLATION

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] A 21 percent increase in the money supply this year coupled with increased consumer demand is threatening to upset the so far moderate rate of inflation in Zimbabwe.

Economists say that the most significant factor is the 30 percent rise in notes and coin which were at \$135.7 million at the end of May. The total of money and near money (M2) at the same time was \$843 million, up by 21 percent in January.

Consumer demand is exerting a demand pull effect with the industrial sector working to capacity to fulfil orders. This is leading to the traditional inflationary situation of too much money chasing too few goods.

The extent of the overburdened liquidity in the country is shown by the discount market recently lowering the call (immediate) rate. It is now at 2,85 percent, reflecting the competition for the available cash.

Despite some predictions that the rate will be raised again in October, most bankers do not expect liquidity to ease before next year and say the rate will not harden.

Part of the reason has been the great increase in Government borrowings, which have led to greater liquidity all round in the money market. The amount of money at call is at very high seasonal levels, almost \$120 million, as are Treasury Bills while commercial banks have significantly increased their advances since the beginning of the year.

So far this year the rate of inflation has been very modest, about six to seven percent, and this might increase only marginally by the end of the year.

Reasons for this are the decrease in sales tax, lower petrol prices and low agricultural commodity prices.

But it is certain that the national rate of inflation (as distinct from the consumer price index which applies to a more limited range of items) will gather momentum next year. The demand and money supply forces will take several months to make themselves felt fully and some estimates say the rate could increase by 10 to 12 percent.

On top of this is the expected increase in international borrowings by this country, principally on the Euromarket, and the Government will have to increase its money base for servicing and repayment.

The prices of raw materials being delivered by suppliers to manufacturers are now showing consistent rises, especially in the clothing and food lines. Whereas previously the producers were prepared to take the responsibility for prices going up between orders and despatch, now they stipulate their price is no longer guaranteed.

A clothing manufacturer in Salisbury said this week that price increases were as much as 20 percent since the beginning of the year. An average for the industry is probably 12 to 15 percent and this will have a diluted effect throughout the economy later on.

Then too, there is the effect of the new minimum wage level which has increased spending power and will be going up again in January. This has, and will lead to increased spending on consumer products which will have a more swollen aspect compared with the rest of the economy.

It is safe to say that the industries benefiting from this spending will save much of it for replacement of capital equipment. But as currency allocations are not going to be increased this money will be lying idle for a long time in many cases.

So, some businesses might opt for short-term low interest bearing investments instead. This in turn would increase the money supply.

CSO: 4420

HEALTH MINISTRY GUIDELINES ISSUED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Ministry of Health yesterday issued a guide to which services will be offered free when the national health scheme for people earning less than \$150 a month is launched in Zimbabwe next week.

The free services do not include such things as ambulance services, artificial limbs, surgical appliances, dentures, spectacles and hearing aids.

A statement in Salisbury yesterday said the Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, had made it clear when he first announced the free service that it would be the first phase of a more comprehensive national health service due to follow "at a later date".

A ministry spokesman said: "It is necessary, for the purpose of clarity and to avoid possible misunderstandings and inconvenience, to draw the attention of the public to those services which are to be free and those which are not, and the circumstances in which they will be free from September 1.

"First, the free service will include free in-patient and out-patient

treatment, including such things as drugs, dressings and any diagnostic and other specialist services available at the clinics and hospitals run by the Government, municipal or other local authorities and by missions.

"This free service will not, however, extend to ambulance services, the provision of surgical and other appliances such as artificial limbs, dentures, spectacles and hearing aids, or family planning services for which a charge was previously made.

To get free treatment, patients must go through the normal channels, "such as through their primary care and maternity clinics or rural hospitals from which they may, on medical grounds, be referred to other medical units such as the district, general or central hospitals".

Patients might have to pay for treatment if they tried "to bypass these normal referral channels and present themselves at the major specialist hospitals and maternity units (except, of course, in emergencies)", the statement warned.

"It is vitally necessary to insist on the adherence to this referral procedure to prevent referral centres and maternity units from becoming swamped with patients with minor or frivolous complaints and straightforward, uncomplicated pregnancies," it added.

AIR CARGO FLEET UNDER REVIEW

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 1

/Text/

AIR CARGO carrier Captain Jack Malloch could be looking for a DC8 63 as his newest freighter, at a cost of \$14 million. At an official launching of Affretair as the national carrier he said it would replace the DC8 registered with a Middle East airline.

Mr Malloch disclosed that he had minority interests in CargOman, an airline operating from Oman, and Air Gabon. The other shareholders are individuals but Mr Malloch would not say who they were.

In an interview he said he would not consider getting the new aircraft before the end of the year. "I lease the one DC 8 to CargOman and I think they might take up the option to buy it outright. When that happens I will look around for another aircraft, the ideal model being the DC8 63."

His fleet of two DC8s and one CL 44 is not yet being used to capacity and

Mr Malloch says he would not get extra aircraft until this happens. One DC8 and the CL44 are operated by Air Gabon.

On trade Mr Malloch said the company was hoping to appoint a North American agent. However, there was still considerable scope for air freight within Africa, especially considering the patchy communications system in the continent.

● Recent advertisements in Zimbabwe by the McDonnell Douglas aircraft company were to try to allay public fears over the safety of its aircraft, airline sources said this week, following recent disasters abroad.

McDonnell Douglas, who also make the DC8, have been to this country to see Affretair and Air Zimbabwe to assess the market. In spite of the air accidents many pilots and engineers in this country say they are extremely impressed with the company's planes.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION OF TTLS DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 6

[Text]

MR. GODFREY CHIDYAUSIKU, the Deputy Minister of Local Government and Housing, spelt out the changes taking place in the administration of Tribal Trust Lands since his Ministry took over the role from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

He said in a "take note" debate that at present the Ministry was divided into the Division of Local Government and Housing and the Division of District Administration. They were later to be amalgamated into a single Ministry of Local Government and Housing.

District council commissions, investigating the means of setting up district councils out of the former African councils to provide "a more effective and representative local authority on a one person, one vote basis", were reporting their findings, and making recommendations to the Government.

A number of warrants had already been issued to set up councils and it was envisaged that, in the next two or three months, elec-

tions in all districts will have been held and councils established.

But he said, the new district councils would "not necessarily" assume all their responsibilities immediately. "It will be necessary for highly qualified and experienced staff to be appointed to these councils," he said.

Mr Chidyausiku said that "certain foreign donors" had insisted that any development and reconstruction work done in the Tribal Trust Lands be discharged through the African Development Fund, to ensure their aid was used "economically and effectively". Ultimately, however, the development fund's activities would be handed over to the district councils.

The registration of voters, births and deaths

and the issuing of passports and national registration had been assigned the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs, but the Division of District Administration still performed these functions.

Other changes he listed were the transfer of irrigation schemes in TTLS to the Department of Agricultural Development (Devag); the Registrar of Co-operatives had joined the Ministry of Agriculture and it was intended that dipping services would be taken over by the Department of Veterinary Services.

The role of the Division of District Administration could be seen as changing from one of direct administration to that of "guide, advisor and support to the local authorities", he said.

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO PROVIDE MORE HOUSING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Government is to launch a \$734 million programme to eliminate a backlog of about 37 000 houses and to build another 130 000 units in Zimbabwe's cities over the next five years.

This was announced in the Senate yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, who described the backlog as "one of the most pressing problems" facing his ministry, *Iana* reports.

The biggest obstacle was finding the finance for the programme, he said. The \$49 million recently allotted in the Budget to his Ministry fell "regrettably short" of the target.

However, every effort was being made to find loan funds and these efforts would be pursued.

The plan provided for 61 percent of the units to be "ultra-low-cost" houses, each costing \$800 and each with two rooms and ablution and cooking areas.

Another 24,5 percent of the housing would be standard, core-type houses which the occupant could extend. The remaining 14,5 percent would be two- or three-bedroom houses, Mr Chidyausiku said.

Municipalities had been asked to review their current and future building programmes to bring them into line with the five-year plan.

The Deputy Minister warned Senators that the programme would not allow for large numbers of high-standard buildings. Local authorities would have to accept the need to be "realistic rather than idealistic," he said.

The House of Assembly yesterday gave an unopposed second reading to the International Financial Organisations Bill which authorises Zimbabwe's membership of four major world institutions and the outlay of \$40 million in initial subscriptions.

It provides for Zimbabwe to join the International Monetary Fund and three World Bank bodies--the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation.

Moving the second reading, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, said he would not be coming back to parliament for approval of supplementary estimates to cover the payments to the four bodies--there was provision in the Bill for them to be made as constitutional and statutory appropriations.

Dr Munyaradzi said he believed it would be in Zimbabwe's interests to become a participant in the IMF's special drawing rights department, with the IMF governors having agreed to an initial issue of 100 million units, based on a "basket" of the 16 most important currencies of IMF member countries.

There would be a 50 percent increase in this quota following the seventh general quota review.

In local currency Zimbabwe's initial rights would cost \$16.60 million and an additional \$10.4 million when the quota was increased.

Dr Munyaradzi said the IMF promoted interna-

tional monetary co-operation, helped the expansion of international trade, and maintained exchange rate stability with temporary assistance to countries having balance of payments problems.

The other three organisations, the IBRD, the IDA and the IFC together constituted what was generally known as "the world bank group", membership being linked to membership of the IMF.

Zimbabwe's subscription would cost the equivalent of \$600 000 in foreign currency and \$3.7 million in local currency. Zimbabwe would be entitled but not obliged to subscribe to additional shares.

REVITALIZATION OF RURAL BUSINESSES PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] The 150 000 small rural businesses destroyed during the war would be revitalised to curb mass unemployment in Zimbabwe, the Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.

The Minister told a meeting of the National Affairs Association that the task of Mr Mugabe's Government was "to go out and hold discussions with employers on ways and means of stimulating more employment."

In a reply to a question he also said that the Minister of Economic Planning, Mr Bernard Chidzero, was working on more economic projects to curb urban and rural unemployment.

He delivered a strong attack on trade unionism in the country during UDI and said "there were hundreds of trade union executives without any grass-roots following."

He accused those union leaders of dealing with management at the expense of the workers.

As a result of the workers' committees, employees were no longer "bottling up" their grievances and problems were being resolved at an early stage.

It was not easy for management to accept the committees in some industries, he said.

The Minister justified the disparity between recently established minimum wages for industrial workers (\$70 a month) and agricultural labourers (\$30) and said urban workers faced a higher cost of living.

"The greater monotony of urban work and needs such as transport to and from work do not arise in the country," he said.

He said he had been told recent legislation to abolish discrimination between the sexes ran against basic tenets of traditional African culture.

The question was asked from the floor later "whether the Government will also be prepared to look into the question of exorbitant lobola for African wives."

Women were regarded as "traditionally subservient" but because of the "significant part" played by them in the war against the Government of Mr Ian Smith and Bishop Muzorewa, "it is Government's view that women have more than earned their rightful place alongside men in the sphere of employment."

Changing circumstances dictated that women be accorded "full equality," Mr Kangai said.

CSO: 4420

CONDO DAM PROJECT AWAITS APPROVAL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 80 p. 1

[Text]

UMTALI

IF the Government gave the go-ahead soon, work could start on the giant Condo dam project near Odzi later this year, and water for the stage one section of the project could be stored by 1983-84, said the provincial water engineer for Manicaland, Mr John Morton.

In an interview, he said the dam would go up in three stages. The first will cost about \$25 million to complete. Finance has been a precluding factor since the idea was first mooted in the 1950s.

When completed, the dam will have a total surface area more than double that of Lake Kyle, or roughly 19 000 hectares.

The dam will be a combined earth and rock-fill construction, similar to that of Lake Lesape, near Rusape.

During the first stage floodwaters from the Save River will be channelled over the partly-constructed wall, which will be protected by a rock-slee mesh "mattress".

COFFER DAM

A tunnel will be bored through a hill on one bank and the normal flow of the river will go

through that, allowing the wall to be protected by a coffer-dam.

When Stage Two has been constructed, the depth of water will have been increased by 13 metres.

The embankment will be raised to a total height of 85.5m above the riverbed.

The total capacity at Stage Two will be 2 100 million m³ to raise the embankment. It is proposed to "over" the first stage. This will not interfere with the water already stored, as a 13m weir will have been built at the entrance to the spillway.

No further increases in the earthworks will be undertaken in Stage Three.

The depth of water will be increased by a further 10 metres by filling in the automatic gates at the top of the weir. The capacity of the lake will then be 3 600 million m³.

Provision is being made in the construction of the dam for the possible future generation of hydro-electric power. Water from Condo, like that from Lesape and Ruti, near Buzura, will be used for agricultural development in the Save valley, particularly at Chisumbanje.

The Condo dam project will be the biggest undertaken by Zimbabwe since Lake Kyle and Kariba. Work could start almost immediately on Stage One as much of the preparatory work has been completed and on-site personnel are already in position.

Another project planned for Manicaland is the Smallbridge Dam, upstream from Lake Alexander on the Odzani river. When completed this dam will provide water from Umtali, as an addition to that from Alexander. No decisions have yet been made on this dam, however.

FORCES INTEGRATION DELAY 'UNDERSTANDABLE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Integration Delay"]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister confirmed what many people suspected when he said at the weekend that the integration of the forces would not be completed by the end of the year.

This is disappointing but understandable, for it would be foolish to underestimate the problems involved. Yet no one can be happy about the continued existence of more than 30 000 men in the assembly points, least of all the men themselves.

The dangers involved here were emphasised in the most tragic way possible when two policemen were killed at the weekend in incidents in Mtoko. It may be that, as Mr Mugabe said, the incidents that have taken place have not been a reflection of the general behaviour of the guerilla forces.

But the fact remains that such incidents do a tremendous amount of damage both to morale at home and our image abroad.

There must be no let-up in the efforts being made to get these men out of the boredom of the bush and under proper military training as soon as possible.

This is, of course, primarily the responsibility of the Joint High Command. And one cannot but wonder whether the absence of a recognised chairman might be having a detrimental effect. Does the Government in fact intend to appoint a new chairman?

There appears to be a reluctance to give information on this issue and on the whole integration exercise. Surely the time has come for the Prime Minister or someone in authority to give us a full report. It would be good not only for the men in the assembly points, but for the country as a whole.

NFZ ATTACKS POLLING SYSTEM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

THE National Front of Zimbabwe yesterday attacked the Government for allowing the first district council elections held in Muku at the weekend to be conducted under the "view" system.

The party president, Mr Peter Mawema, said the system was a mockery of democracy and did very little to educate blacks in rural areas to learn about their rights to elect their leaders.

He said "Under the system which regrettably has been approved by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Edmund Zvobgo, chiefs are being asked publicly to express their views under conditions of kangaroo courts and the prevalence of duress."

In view of this, we are left in no doubt that

the Government's intentions are to 'plant' their followers in all local administration offices and to prevent the genuine wishes of the people being expressed by a secret ballot.

Mr Mawema also attacked a statement by Mr Zvobgo that all chiefs should return to their homes by September 15 or be stripped of their powers.

Under the present local government system, said Mr Mawema, the role of chiefs had been taken over by the district chairmen and councillors, and it was "sensible" to suggest the traditional leaders should go back to their homes when their status had not been fully defined.

The chiefs cannot return home unless they are assured of their safety.

MINISTER EXPLAINS WHY LODGERS GIVEN THE VOTE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, told Greendale and Highlands ratepayers that lodgers in the residential areas had got the vote in the coming local government elections to give councils a "more widely popular base".

The Minister, guest speaker at a Greendale and Highlands Ratepayers' Association meeting in a Salisbury hotel last night, said he had resisted enfranchising lodgers when he first introduced legislation on the councils, feeling that the criteria for the vote should be the contribution to council coffers.

Applications had been made by political parties to allow these people a say and they would vote in the local government areas.

Mr Zvobgo told a questioner that there would be supplementary voters' rolls at all Government housing offices to ensure people voted only once.

The Government was "totally unshamed" to have allowed for 13 whites on the new Salisbury City Council because it was felt they had "a very big contribution to make".

"We felt this was the most reasonable and practical way to approach the problem of representation on the council."

The Minister defended his decision to "introduce politics into local government" and urge people to support ZANU (PF) candidates. He said it had generated public interest, which "I guarantee will cause a far bigger turnout at the polls than ever before".

The Government realised people were worried about proposed changes to street and place names, but there would be "no haphazard changes" and local authorities would be consulted on the proposals.

"Also, we are not going to change names simply because they belong to white persons. The main criteria will be the controversiality of the name as it affects the nation," Mr Zvobgo said.

"In a lot of cases it's

merely a case of correcting wrong spellings — where an indigenous spelling has been altered we will revert to the original and correct one.

"There are going to be very few that we will recommend," added the Minister, who is chairman of the Cabinet committee on place names.

The Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Jack Whiting, who chaired the meeting, called on Mr Zvobgo "to spell out to the masses that they had achieved what they wanted" and that it was time that cognisance was taken of the position of white Zimbabweans.

"We've had a torrid reception on radio and television in the last couple of months . . . and I would ask them (the blacks) to consider the position of the white Zimbabwean."

"We also wish to be made to feel a part of the country."

ANGLO ASSUMES CONTROL OF SUGAR, ETHANOL INDUSTRIES

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 pp 1, 5

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S sugar and ethanol industries have been taken over by the Anglo American Corporation following a recent shake-up of major interests in South Africa under which control of Huletts Corporation passed from Barlows to Mr Harry Oppenheimer's organisation.

Last year sugar was the country's biggest food export, bringing in \$33 million. Output is set to rise with the imminent admission of Zimbabwe to the European Economic Community sugar agreement.

Assets of Triangle and Hippo Valley are \$78.6 million and \$71.8 million respectively and the two estates employ thousands of people. Anglo already controls Hippo Valley.

Investigations also reveal a hitherto unknown Luxembourg connection.

The Huletts deal was a complex arrangement and partly for this reason the implications for the Triangle and Hippo Valley groups have until now been overlooked.

On August 4, agreements were reached whereby the Barlows-controlled company C. G. Smith Investments, joint owner with Tongaat of S & T Investments, which in turn held 53.5 percent of Huletts, sold its holding to Anglo for R97.5 million (Z\$31.3 million). This stake gives its new owner 50 percent voting rights and two-thirds of S & T's income, as was the case when Barlows held the shares. Barlows has an option to buy back 35 percent of the shares in Triangle.

Anglo's grip on Huletts, however, does not end there for it already owns a direct 6 percent interest after a share-buying spree last year. Furthermore, it owns 23 percent of Tongaat which also has 10 percent of Huletts. Mr Oppenheimer's group therefore effectively has a say in 69.5 percent of Huletts' shares.

But the key, as far as Zimbabwe is concerned, is control of Triangle Sugar Corporation which until early 1977 was directly owned by Huletts.

In June 1977 Huletts' board of directors de-consolidated foreign subsidiaries and treated them instead as investments. At the same time the South African Government gave permission for exemption from disclosing information about these subsidiaries.

Investigation of the Triangle group's files at the Companies Register in Salisbury has revealed that on June 4, 1977 Huletts Corporation (Rhodesia) changed its name to Triangle Sugar Corporation (TSC).

Significantly, ownership of TSC's 2.5m. issued shares had been transferred the month before to a Luxembourg company, Baisierrres Holding S.A. The change was marked by the resignations on March 22 of Mr Christopher Saunders (Tonga and Huletts), Mr Cornelis van der Pol and Mr Richard Ridgway (Huletts) from the board of directors.

Baisierrres has since taken up full allotments of shares totalling 17.5m. units, bringing total holdings to 20 million shares.

Thus Huletts appeared to have unloaded its stake in TSC, but the terms of this month's takeover were otherwise.

Tucked away in the deal is agreement on "The giving by Huletts Group to C. G. Smith & Company 65 percent owned by Barlows, or its nominee of an option until March 31, 1981 to acquire 35 percent of the interests of the Huletts Group in Triangle Ltd in Zimbabwe for a consideration — payable in cash in the currency of the Republic of South Africa — which will be determined, if and when that option is exercised, by an independent third party agreed upon between Huletts Group and C. G. Smith & Company."

As Triangle Ltd is wholly owned by TSC the

option is in fact, to acquire 7 million of the 20 million issued shares in the parent company. This is Baisierrres Holdings S.A., a European subsidiary of Huletts, a sugar industry source confirmed on Tuesday.

Anglo American's Salisbury office this week did not deny the group had secured control of TSC. Mr D. E. Dennett, a director of Anglo's Hippo Valley sugar arm said: "The option provides the answer to your question."

"With an option like that the picture must remain flexible. With Barlows sitting on it until March 31 there is nothing one can do about it. It's there and that's that," he added. He would not comment further.

Mr Terry Goss, chairman of the Triangle Group, declined to comment on the takeover other than to say it was "a sensitive matter".

Yet there are more pieces to Anglo's sugar jigsaw.

Two weeks ago former TSC director, Mr Christopher Saunders, chairman of Huletts and Tongaat, a director of Standard Bank of South Africa and a member of Prime Minister P. W. Botha's economic advisory council, was appointed a member of the main board of Anglo American.

Anglo also controls Triangle's near neighbour Hippo Valley Estates, although the latest share register made up to August 8 shows Security Nominees (Anglo) holding only 9.5 million of 23 965 issued shares.

Other major stakes are held by Standard Bank Nominees with 2.3 million shares, the British-owned Tate and Lyle Holdings 1 996 500, R.A.L. nominees (Anglo) 649 932 and Electra Investments (Zimbabwe) 622 659. Mauritian sugar interests own over 750 000 shares. However Anglo has a majority of

directors, including the chairman and managing director.

Hippo Valley has had close links with TSC since 1974 when the Sabi Limpopo Authority sold the Mkwase Estate for \$8 million, each company taking a half share. The value of this joint venture is put at \$9.2 million for the property and immovable assets.

That at present is the known extent of Anglo's sugar interests in Zimbabwe. However, the South African connection in Triangle goes deeper than that, and reaches into the operations of three subsidiaries — Mtshikwe Sugar, Tokwe Development and Triangle Animal Feeds.

These companies were set up under an agreement signed on April 27, 1964 between Sir J. L. Huletts & Sons (Rhodesia), known today as TSC, Nuanetsi Ranch and the then independent Triangle Ltd.

Nuanetsi is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Imperial Cold Storage and Supply Commission of South Africa and holds 49 percent of the equity in Mtshikwe and Tokwe, and a 10 percent minority interest in Triangle Animal Feeds.

TSC holds the majority share in each company while TAF's other shareholder is another South African company, Voermol Products.

But Anglo still has to see which way Barlows will move and even if it does take up the option Mr Oppenheimer's group will still control 65 percent of Triangle.

Barlows chairman Mr Mike Rosholt is known to have met Mr Robert Mugabe recently and sources in this country and South Africa have confirmed Zimbabwe's Prime Minister gave assurance that the sugar industry here would not be nationalised.

WANKIE PLANT TO COST \$1 BILLION

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 28 Aug 90 p 1

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION costs for the giant Wankie thermal power station have now soared to \$1 000 million, says the general manager of the Electricity Supply Commission, Mr Douglas Irvine.

Originally, the two phases of the project had been expected to cost \$800 million. The new estimates allow for inflation during the five years of construction.

"Due to the high costs of production of equipment required for the project, which have gone up tenfold since Kariba was built, the Wankie station would now cost some \$1 000 million," Mr Irvine said in an interview.

Stage one of the scheme is expected to be completed in 1983 while the second will be operational in 1985.

According to Mr Irvine, 95 percent of the cost of the major items of foreign manufacture used during construction will be financed by the Government of the supplying country. "The remaining 15 percent will be met by external or internal commercial loans or by profits from the power industry."

The station will make the country self-sufficient

in electricity and provide the expected additional needs of the 1980s. At the moment, 33 percent of Zimbabwe's total consumption is bought from Zambia.

In June, the Minister of Transport and Power, Mr Ernest Kadungure, said the Government had secured \$120 million from West Germany and French companies and commercial banks for the construction of stage one. Efforts were still being made to find more funds for the whole project.

Mr Irvine said the commission would also undertake a number of projects expected to cost about \$13 million. These would include the provision of power for the electrification of the National Railways at a cost of \$4.8 million over two years between Gwelo and Salisbury.

It would also build a transmission line from Gwelo to Machema and supply power to many mines and major irrigation schemes such as the Tika at Tanotaholo.

He said the commission would be taking over from Salisbury Municipality the distribution of electricity in the St Mary's and Zengeza sections of Chitungwiza. The existing facilities supplied by the municipality would be bought.

BRIEFS

ARMS CACHE DISCOVERED--Bulawayo--A police spokesman said yesterday that an arms cache was discovered on Sunday in Mpopoma. The cache was found at 3.30 p.m. by a young boy in a bush area outside a block of flats. The cache consisted of 200 rounds of 7,62 mm ammunition, two 500 g slabs of TNT, two 50 g slabs of TNT, four electric detonators and two lengths of cortex. The spokesman said the arms, which had been there for a considerable time, when removed by army engineers. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 80 p 2]

CONNEMARA BECOMES ARMY BARRACKS--Connemara Prison, near Redcliff, became a barracks yesterday when 41 Battalion of the Zimbabwe National Army took it over as its headquarters. "They are moving in today," an army spokesman said yesterday. "Some renovation is going on to make the prison more suitable for the needs of the army." The spokesman said 41 Battalion was the second unit to be formed under the new army. The first, 21 Battalion, had already moved into El Phida Farm near Domboshawa. "They are billeted there under temporary accommodation while a barracks is being built," said the spokesman. The Director of Prisons, Mr Frank Patch, was not available for comment yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 80 p 2]

TEKERE TRIAL JUDGE NAMED--Mr Justice Pittman, sitting with two assessors, will preside at the trial of Mr Edgar Tekere, a High Court official in Salisbury said yesterday. Both assessors are magistrates, Mr C. N. Greenland and Mr P. Nemapare. Mr Justice Pittman was appointed to the High bench in 1976 after he had been senior judge of the Water Court when he also presided over tribunals, including the Court of Appeal for African Civil cases, the Compensation Court, the Workmen's Compensation Board and other bodies. Mr Greenland was admitted an advocate of the High Court in February. Born in Bulawayo, he was appointed a junior magistrate in 1973 and became the first non-white to hold such a post. He was appointed a senior magistrate in 1976. Mr Nemapare was an interpreter before he became a prosecutor and then a magistrate at Bulawayo Magistrates' Court. The acting Attorney General, Mr C. J. Glaum, who hopes to proceed with the trial on September 8, said yesterday he was still waiting for a police docket on the case. It has still to be decided whether Mr Tekere will

appear with seven of his bodyguards, all of whom have been remanded in custody in connection with the murder of Mr G. W. Adams at Stamford Farm, Salisbury, on August 4. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 80 p 1]

EDESA OFFICE OPEN--The president of Economic Development for Equatorial and Southern Africa (EDESA) Mr Rene Gerber, yesterday inaugurated a new subsidiary office of the institution in Zimbabwe, which will be its projects headquarters in Africa, reports IANA. Speaking at a news conference in Salisbury, Mr Gerber said the aim of EDESA was to stimulate economic development in independent African countries through access to the expertise and experience of shareholders and also through provision of finance. Mr Gerber said the institution laid emphasis on job opportunities and had developed marketing and distribution facilities specifically to encourage this labour intensive industry. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 80 p 2]

SALISBURY ABSORBS RUGARE--Salisbury City Council has agreed that the Rugare Local Government Area be incorporated into the council area. Rugare, overlooking Westwood suburb, is a residential area for railway employees. The decision, taken at a council meeting last week, follows a request by the Ministry of Local Government and Housing to incorporate Rugare, in line with other suburbs. The council and the National Railways of Zimbabwe are to consider what compensation should be paid in respect of rail services. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 80 p 1]

ECONOMIC, HUMAN RESOURCES CONFERENCE--More than 25 countries have said "yes" to the invitation to join the conference in Salisbury next week on the economic and human resources in Zimbabwe. The five-day conference has attracted a wide variety of speakers to the eight separate forums being held at the University of Zimbabwe. A paper will be read by Professor Sir Kingsley Dunham, a Fellow of the Royal Society, on mineral resources. International export credit relating to Zimbabwe will be discussed by a director of a London merchant bank, Mr A. D. Genmill of Lazard Brothers. Dozens of local speakers are lined up to present delegates a picture of the country's economy and its problems. The conference will be opened by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, on Monday. Salisbury's two biggest hotels are heavily booked for the stream of delegates from Africa, Europe, North America and the Middle East. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 1]

GUYANA SIGNS PACT--The Government of Zimbabwe and Guyana yesterday signed a cooperation and solidarity agreement designed to enhance their trade and cultural ties. The accord also covered cooperation in science, education, art, literature, sport and communications. The brief signing ceremony at Milton Building, Salisbury, was performed by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Muzenda, on behalf of the Zimbabwe Government and Guyana's High Commissioner, Mr Cedric L. Joseph. Speaking after the ceremony, Mr Joseph termed the agreement "a significant and

historic pact" that would bring together the peoples of the Caribbean and Africa. He said his country already had 12 Zimbabweans studying secretarial courses in Georgetown, the capital. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 80 p 11]

UNION CHIEFS FOR MIDLANDS--Gwelo.--An executive committee of the Midlands Province of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions has been formed. The chairman is Mr K. M. Chidzambwa, the general secretary Mr J. B. Hurogoda, and the publicity secretary Mr E. Tongogara. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 80 p 1]

LOAN TO TOBACCO GROWERS--The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, has issued loan guarantees totalling \$15,75 million in connection with the Semudza tobacco scheme. Senator Nkala tabled a statement disclosing that the scheme entailed the issue of loan guarantees adding up to a total of \$27,5 million. He will report back to the House when the remaining \$11,7 million of the loan guarantees have been issued. The four companies to benefit by the first issue of guarantees are the Talisman Trading Co. (Pvt.) Ltd (\$8,75 million); Burley Development Services (Pvt.) Ltd (\$3,75 million); Cosmos Purchasing Co. (Pvt.) Ltd (\$1,25 million); and the Mashonaland Tobacco Company (\$2 million). Until this year when sanctions were removed details of financial assistance to the country's tobacco industry were usually kept a closely-guarded secret. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 80 p 4]

POACHING DAMAGE--Bulawayo.--The acting Provincial Warden of Matabeleland North, Mr Michael Bromwich, has told the Wankie Magistrates' Court that game worth \$500 000 had been stolen in his area during the last seven months. He was giving evidence in aggravation of sentence to be passed on Thursday in the case of 14 men who pleaded guilty to poaching. Mr Bromwich said \$500 000 (about 470 animals) had been poached in areas other than Chete and Chizarira reserves and Wankie National Park. He also said 365 km of fencing wire which had been stolen had been used to make snares. The 470 animals represented a fraction of the total game destroyed in Wankie district during the same period. Mr Bromwich said. Sentence is also due to be passed on Thursday in the case of Mr Trevor Byas Landrey (23), of Denda Safaris, who denied permitting Mr Benny Spaulding, of Florida, U.S., to poach on June 30. In his defence, Mr Landrey said he had no power to prevent his client from shooting. Mr Spaulding killed one impala. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 80 p 2]

GOLD MINE AID--A bill prolonging the provision to financial assistance to lower grade gold mines was read a second time in the Senate. The provision, said the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, was first introduced in 1963 for an initial period of five years and had proved so useful that it had been extended from time to time. The legislation had been of great value in stimulating and maintaining gold production, especially when the gold price was lower than it is today. At present, owing to the

high price of gold, no mines were receiving assistance. But the price might decline and costs increase, so that assistance might again be necessary, he said. The purpose of the Bill was to extend the provision for another five years. The Second Reading was adopted and the Committee Stage set down for today. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 6]

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL BODIES--The Government is paving the way for Zimbabwe to join the world financial bodies through the International Financial Organisations Bill. The Bill sets out conditions of membership, responsibility for payments and legal restrictions regarding the International Monetary Fund; the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank); the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 80 p 2]

FORMER PURCHASE AREAS--The Government would consider allowing the establishment of separate rural councils for former purchase farming areas, the Local Government and Housing Minister, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said here yesterday. In a statement the Minister said: "The Ministry is undertaking a comprehensive survey of former purchase areas to ascertain the wishes of the people concerning their participation in the future structure of local government, reports IANA. "If the people concerned wish to establish separate rural councils for former purchase areas, or wish to see adjoining purchase areas linked together as rural councils, this will be considered--providing it is shown to the satisfaction of the Ministry that such a council could sustain itself economically and that it is the wish of the majority of people not to be incorporated within a district council." He also announced that the Government would not subsidise individual farmers working on a commercial basis, though there might be temporary subsidisation of dipping services. While such services would be available free of charge to livestock owners in tribal trust lands, they would not apply in the long term to former purchase areas, whether they fell within district council areas or not, he said. [Excerpts] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 2]

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